

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LVI.]

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BIRTHS.

- On the 3rd July, at Tanjong Ara, Kinta, Perak, the wife of R. C. PETHERIDGE, of a son.
- On the 31st July, at "The Cottage," Orchard Road, Singapore, the wife of JAMES MCKENZIE, of a son.
- On the 2nd August, at Malacca, the wife of ALEX. W. WESTERHOUT, of a son.
- On the 2nd August, at the Magazine Station, Penang, the wife of Inspector E. CARROLL, of a son.
- On the 4th August, at 50-1, Grange Road, Singapore, the wife of J. A. N. PICKERING, of a daughter.
- On the 4th August, at 14, Seward Road, Shanghai, the wife of F. C. ARMISTEAD, of a son.
- On the 10th August, at the Peak, Hongkong, the wife of E. J. GRIST, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

- On the 1st August, at the Beach Hotel, Chefoo, EDGAR, the infant son of ARTHUR and MINNIE BERT, of Shanghai, aged 8 months.
- On the 3rd August, at Unzen, Mrs. C. SPUNT, the wife of A. SPUNT, aged 59 years.
- On the 4th August, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, FRIEDRICH WILHELM KARL ROLLWAGO (of Herne, Westphalia), assistant, German Post Office, aged 26 years.
- On the 14th August, at 6 p.m., at his residence, No. 5, Upper Mosque Terrace, AUGUSTO JOSE DO ROZARIO, Vice-Consul for Mexico.

Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The English mail of the 18th July arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Parramatta*, on the 15th August (28 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The French Foreign Office denies the recall of the *Chargé d'Affaires* at Bangkok.

Lieut. A. P. Hobson has received a medal for meritorious service in the Cuban campaign.

Admiral Seymour on the 11th inst. unveiled at Portsmouth a memorial to those who fell during the war in China.

Siam is threatened with a fresh cholera season owing to the scarcity of rain this year. Already there have been several cases in the Korat district.

Two Japanese Government Commissioners have arrived at Durban. Their object is to report upon the trade relations between Cape Colony and Japan.

A regular service of trains through Europe and Siberia has now been established with the Far East, the journey from Paris to Peking occupying twenty-two days.

An agreement for the delimitation and exchange of territory in the island of Timor, near Java, has been signed by the Portuguese and Dutch Boundary Commissioners.

The *Straits Times*, continuing its campaign against Siam's conduct in Malaya, alleges that an attempt is being made by Siam to kidnap the Rajah of Tulobin, and also that the Sultan of Palani has been poisoned.

It now appears that the presence of the Japanese warships at Spithead was not an act of international courtesy, but was by arrangement. This is regarded as a mark of special favour towards the Japanese nation.

It is stated that the German general staff has decided to appoint a military *attaché* to the Legation in Japan, and that Major Gunther von Etzel has been selected for the post. He served on the staff of Count Waldersee in China.

The Parisian papers are discussing the Franco-Siamese questions. They admit that relations are strained. The Siamese Vice-Minister of the Interior and the French Minister to Siam, M. Klobukowski, have arrived at Paris, to negotiate an understanding.

The Coronation service at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, was crowded. The festivities were successfully kept, except the Parade, which was abandoned through rain. The illuminations on the Bund and on the shipping in port were splendid.

The grand military manoeuvres to be held in Kiushu, at which H.M. the Emperor of Japan will be present, are arranged to commence on the 27th October, says the *Nagasaki Press*, and will last for seventeen days. Work is now in progress on the conversion of the meeting hall of the Board Commands of the Sixth Army Division at Kumamoto into a temporary Imperial Seat. The authorities of Kumamoto have decided to place the building of the Normal School and the Seiseiko College at the disposal of the foreign officers and others who are permitted to witness the manoeuvres.

President Roosevelt has, subject to the approval of the United States Congress, granted the application of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company for permission to construct a cable from San Francisco to China, with stations in Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines.

Our correspondent telegraphed under date Shanghai, 11th August:—Three beachcombers here piratically seized a pleasure cutter belonging to Mr. George A. Derby of the American Consulate. Overpowering the *Jowdah*, they attempted to sail away, but went ashore outside Woosung. To-day they were cleverly arrested by Mr. Derby himself. Two of the piratical beachcombers are British and the other is an American.

A Berlin despatch to the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* says:—"The report of the *Times*, that Germany is opposed to an evacuation of Shanghai, is utterly unfounded. Germany is quite willing to withdraw her troops from Shanghai, provided of course, that the other Powers will do the same. Negotiations about the matter are going on." The *N.-C. Daily News* notes a great many changes in the Shanghai garrisons—French, German, and Japanese reliefs having all arrived recently.

The Marcus Island affair is still being discussed by the United States newspapers. In the State Department's opinion, Captain Rosehill's claim has been invalidated by his neglect to perfect his title. It is stated that the United States have ordered vessels to visit Wake and Midway Islands, south-east of Marcus Island, where the Japanese are reported to have settled. The United States claim the Islands, but have no objection to Japanese settlers on them unless Japanese sovereignty is asserted.

A telegram received by a Szechuen merchant in Shanghai from his family residing in Chêngtu, says:—"The departments and districts round about the vicinity of Chêngtu city are swarming with Boxers and their proselytes who openly teach and practise Boxer incantations and fisticuffs, no one daring to say them nay. In fact, it is freely reported that not a soldier, or inhabitant, or official, or notable of Szechuen, but is more or less influenced by Boxerism at the present moment, while the Viceroy K'uei Chun is criminally negligent." According to *L'Echo de Chine*, 300 rebels have been killed in Szechuen and order has been restored.

Mr. Alexander Michie, author of *An Englishman in China*, is dead, says a Reuter's telegram of the 12th inst. [Mr. Michie was a well known figure in the Far East and a writer of note, his *Englishman in China* being one of the best books ever written on China. Mr. Michie, who was the uncle of Mrs. E. H. Sharp, of this Colony, visited Hongkong in April, 1901, and consented to read a paper before the Odd Volumes Society on the subject of the *Political Obstacles to Missionary Success in China*, an exceedingly able lecture, though naturally one which was not uncontroversial. When last heard from about a fortnight ago, he was in Egypt and in good health. Mr. Michie's views on Chinese questions were very sound and it is to be regretted that he did not leave more in writing. He has a son in the Imperial Maritime Customs, to whom our sympathy is tendered.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

(Daily Press, 11th August.)

Two important conflicts which, carried on contemporaneously, have ended almost simultaneously, will for the future make very essential changes in two hemispheres. One of these has been the Boer War in South Africa, the other the Filipino War in the East Indian Archipelago. The one has made Great Britain the predominant Power in Africa, the other has given the other Anglo-Saxon Power a strong foothold in the Eastern Seas. In many respects the wars were similar. Neither had been entered on deliberately; each was the issue of apparently extraneous events; and both while seemingly waged for the destruction of the liberties of peoples struggling to be independent have really resulted in the acquirement by both of a far more tangible freedom. Both countries have now arrived at a critical point, and the future of each depends largely on the wisdom with which that crisis is surmounted. Here, however, for the moment all similitude ends, and the task of the British Government proves of a far different nature from that of the United States in the Philippine Islands. The danger in the South African Republics was that from the very excess of liberty they were in a fair way to drop into the jaws of a narrow oligarchy, whose interests were far from being those of the Burghers, and who were plotting to hand their fellow-citizens tied and bound into the hands of the German Empire. What prospects of independence this would have left to the Boer race we may judge from the very present example of the Poles in German Poland. The remaining questions afford comparatively few complications. The religious question may be said to be altogether absent. Currency differences do not exist, the two countries having always observed the same fiscal laws. The old Dutch law is still the supreme law of the South African colonies, and Great Britain has never permitted the question of language to interfere in her relations with her colonies, and has always respected the *bona-fide* speech of her subjects. We shall, said General Pottinger at the Cape, while frankly acknowledging our duties as for the future British subjects, carefully preserve our old traditions; and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in Parliament in almost identical language repeats the same ideas, and further adds that no time will be lost in restoring to the colonies their representative institutions. That there will and must be friction before the two peoples come to work together in perfect harmony is in the nature of events, but with the frank acceptance by the old leaders of the altered conditions there is no reason, unless some gross blunder be made, why the two peoples with similar traditions in most things should not sit down, and work out their future in perfect amity.

When we come to the position of the United States in the Philippines, the problem seems one more difficult of satisfactory solution, and will need indeed the creative skill of those entrusted with the task. Here race, language, traditions and last, but not least, religion are all diverse, and apparently unblendable. With the exception of Japan no Asiatic state has shown itself capable of evolving from its inner consciousness anything approaching to the representative institutions of Europe; and the Filipinos have certainly not exhibited any disposition towards self-government. For nearly four centuries they have been under the benumbing influence of Spain, and Spain to save herself trouble quietly

yielded her duties to the Roman Church. The consequence of this abnegation of control was that the entire country came under the depressing rule of the religious orders, with the result that, failing an appeal to its natural government, the people at large rose in rebellion. Such was the position when the United States came to the rescue of the islanders. The rule of the religious orders was done away with, but the country could produce nothing better, and a state of anarchy was the consequence, which the United States had to put down by force of arms. This has at last been accomplished, and now the States find themselves in the position of having to evolve order out of chaos. Willingly the States would restore autonomy to their new possession, but the elements of cohesion are absolutely wanting; and till the people have learnt the first rudiments of self-government there is no power or authority capable of taking up the task. To restore the religious orders would be to fasten on the unfortunate inhabitants the old yoke found insupportable after long experience. One of the worst abuses of that system was that the greater part of the lands under cultivation fell into the hands of these orders, with the result that is inevitable under such conditions, and the States from the beginning promised that this evil should be extinguished; but common justice forbids that this should be done without due and reasonable compensation. The Philippines at the moment are too poor to provide the necessary funds, and it was necessary therefore that they should be meanwhile provided by the States. But though the friars had been momentarily deprived of their power to hurt, they were still for the most part on the spot, ready to return to power should any slackening of the government take place; and in order to avoid this they needed to be got out of the way. According to the old system they were not servants of the Government, but owed their posts to the Vatican, and without the orders of the Pope could not be disturbed. Accordingly the United States Government applied to the Vatican, but there the usual answer was returned, *non possumus*: it had made a concordat with Spain, and the orders owed their positions to this, as no change could be made. But even if this were to be accomplished the way was not yet clear. The Filipinos were suffering from perhaps the most extraordinary currency of any country in the world; it was not gold, it was not silver, and probably the most correct way to describe it was that it was based on smuggling. In the days when Spain was powerful in the Islands the old silver dollar was the currency at its par value with regard to gold, but Spain had ceased to send out dollars in sufficient supply, and had omitted to supply or sanction any other currency, while the import by private means of coins was repressed by law. The consequence was that to meet local requirements dollars of all sorts were smuggled, and the amount of smuggling increased as the disproportion between the actual and nominal values increased owing to the decreasing value of silver. No government but the strongest could face the difficulties of the situation, and none but that of the States could face the problem with any hope of success. Then again the ever present question of education had to be faced. With their usual instincts the religious orders had in every way discouraged learning of all sorts, and in the Islands ordinary education such as would pass current in any, even the most backward, European country was an impossibility. Anyone requiring anything better

could only obtain it by going to Spain in person. With a population, itself thus steeped in ignorance, reform from within was an absolute impossibility. Such is the task which the Government of the United States has voluntarily undertaken in the Philippine Archipelago. It will be seen at once how gigantic it is compared with what has fallen to the lot of the British Government in South Africa. There at least the germs of everything needed are actually in existence. The people are in race nearly allied; they have shown their capacity for self-government; they have never been under any alien influence, and have enjoyed to a certain extent pretty universally the benefits of rudimentary education; their laws are practically the same as those existing under the adjoining British colonies, and no change in either their religious or social condition is even contemplated. Doubtless it will still require statesmanship of a high order to reconcile them to their change of allegiance, but this once effected the remaining process is simple. The task which the States have undertaken in the Philippines, to make the inhabitants of the Archipelago fit for personal government, is no light one; it has, however, been commenced with energy, and from what we know of American perseverance, will, we doubt not, be carried through to the end.

MARCUS AND OTHER ISLANDS.

(Daily Press, 14th August.)

It appears as if the Marcus Island difficulty were not settled yet, though, if the State Department at Washington has pronounced the opinion that Captain ROSEHILL, the American claimant, has invalidated his claim by his neglect to perfect his title, there would seem to be little more to be said on the question. The Japanese are in effective occupation of the island, a Japanese warship is there and a representative of the Japanese Government is on an official visit to the place. Captain ROSEHILL on his part only started in a sailing vessel from Honolulu on the 11th July, with a small number of companions, and his arrival at Marcus Island is not likely to change the state of affairs. A new feature has been given to the matter if the report is true which states that the United States Government has given orders for vessels to visit Wake and Midway Islands, the former of which is some way south-east of Marcus Island, while the latter is presumably not far from Wake Island, though we cannot state its exact situation. On these islands it is said that Japanese settlers have already descended. The United States claim them (on what ground we are at present ignorant), but do not object to the Japanese settlers remaining as long as Japan does not claim sovereignty over the islands. Here again, as in the case of Marcus Island, we find sudden notoriety falling to the lot of places never before heard of, as far as the general public is concerned. Wake Island was mentioned recently by a correspondent writing to a Kobe paper as being marked in the *Century Dictionary Atlas* as equally with Marcus Island a possession of the United States. In the case of Marcus Island this attribution of the place to the United States seems to have been an error. In the case of Wake Island, of which we suppose that almost all Japanese and Americans now hear for the first time, evidence has still to be produced. It is not likely that any of these islands are of high importance except to those who hope to get phosphates from the guano-deposits on them. They are near the route of steamers

running from Honolulu to Japan, but this does not necessarily give them any value. Politically speaking, we might be inclined to think Japan has prior rights, the power of her navy suggesting the creation of a kind of Monroe doctrine, such as the United States already (though with very imperfect consistency) have formulated and as Australia is gradually evolving. There is no actual menace to Japan in the presence of a Power so friendly as are the United States on some insignificant islets remote even from Japan's most outlying possession, but the precedent of foreign nations acquiring the sovereignty over bases within the area of sea over which Japan's fleet has at least a range could not, we imagine, be contemplated with perfect unanimity. One by one the islands of the Pacific are being absorbed into the possession of the various nations which have any naval pretensions. There can be very little gain to be got from those small islands which remain unclaimed, but complications occasionally arise from most insignificant causes. It would be an easy matter for Japan and the United States to arrive at a friendly understanding about the small plots of land—for they are little more—which remain unclaimed officially in the expanse of ocean between the extreme outposts of either country. It is to be hoped that such a sensible course may be adopted, for it would put an end to the power of adventurers to create any friction between two friendly governments.

DISEASE IN HONGKONG IN 1902.

(Daily Press, 15th August.)

It is, no doubt, satisfactory for Hongkong residents to reflect that while the other parts of the Far East, including Shanghai, North China ports, Japan, Formosa, Siam, and Manila, are still maintaining a hard but by no means always an effective struggle against communicable disease, and more particularly that deadly scourge cholera, this island has now passed through what is for it the most fatal part of the year without suffering from such devastating attacks as have sometimes befallen it. From nearly all the neighbouring ports are coming in tales of the ravages of cholera among natives, while Europeans and Americans also number not a few among the victims. Other diseases, moreover, are contributing to make 1902 a black year in the East. We cannot tell what the remaining months have in store for us, but at least just now health conditions in Hongkong appear to have become comparatively favourable. We are still widely quarantined, but the maintenance of such stringent restrictions as are in existence in some places is hardly justified by the medical returns here. It naturally takes considerable time for a port in fear of infection to relax its regulations against a port with so ill a reputation in the past as Hongkong, so that we must wait until the last vestiges of plague have vanished before we can hope for our neighbours to remove obstacles in the way of arrivals hence. Our period of freedom from restrictions abroad is wont to be small.

Now, while we can congratulate ourselves on having passed through the worst months of our year, in the matter of deadly diseases, it is hardly to be maintained that 1902 will be a year on which we can look back with gratification. We have so far, it is true, had but 539 plague cases to date, whereas at the beginning of August, 1901, there had occurred 1,596 cases and at the same date in 1900, 975 cases. But, on the other hand, this year we have had no less than 406 cases of cholera, as well as 53 cases of small-pox. Small-pox was worse

in 1901, 91 cases occurring, of which 70 were in March and April; but cholera has made an unexpected and most terrible appearance, almost rivalling plague in its ravages. When therefore we come at the end of the year to reckon up our mortality, we are likely to have little reason for satisfaction, in spite of the decrease in the plague figures which is practically assured. For a year in which we started with hopeful feelings, inasmuch as we saw that the local Government was actually making some of the efforts for the cleansing of the city which have been persistently advocated by leading medical men and by the Hongkong papers, the results are not very encouraging. Are we therefore to think that the attempt to cleanse Hongkong has been a failure or that extra cleanliness can have no effect on the city's health? To suppose so would be ridiculous. The moral of this year's proceedings is that we have not yet gone deep enough. In other words, it is not by cleaning up for the time insanitary properties that will improve the public health, but the bodily removal of these insanitary properties. This is the question which is now before us, and the bill which undertakes to solve it is the most important measure which has ever engaged the attention of Hongkong.

THE BUILDING COLLAPSE QUESTION.

(Daily Press, 15th August.)

The question asked in the Legislative Council on Wednesday by the Hon. G. W. F. PLAYFAIR with reference to recent house-collapses in Hongkong and Kowloon, though it met with unsympathetic treatment officially, was one of great importance. The Government has now under contemplation a very comprehensive bill dealing with the matter of buildings, present and future, in this Colony, and it is to be hoped that before long a very different state of affairs will be found existing here from that hitherto prevalent. But in the mean time there continue to occur catastrophes connected with the collapse of buildings which cannot be lightly passed over. It can hardly be argued seriously that the proceedings in connection with the Cochrane Street disaster last year were such as to give general satisfaction to residents in Hongkong. Since that fatality numerous minor accidents of a similar nature have occurred. In fact almost every heavy fall of rain seems to bring about some such deplorable affair. In these circumstances it is the reverse of advisable that enquiries into the causes of the falls of buildings should be allowed to be postponed indefinitely. We quite recognise the truth of the Colonial Secretary's plea that it takes time to get the various reports to enable the coroner to judge whether an enquiry is necessary. But surely there can be no doubt that in all cases where loss of human life occurs through the collapse of a building an official enquiry is due from the Government, if only in justice to the dead, to say nothing of those who are threatened by dangers of a like kind from similarly constructed buildings. The home precedent is one which may well be followed in these cases. There is too another cause of delay in enquiries, which was not mentioned by the Colonial Secretary on Wednesday, but which must surely operate prejudicially in Hongkong. It is that the coroner (who is unassisted by a coroner's jury) is also a hard-worked Police Magistrate. Before the latter two aspects of the same case may well come in his dual capacities as coroner and magistrate. Singapore has a coroner

whose duties are quite distinct from those of the Magistracy. Why should this not be so at Hongkong? The existing system militates against the work, which elsewhere falls either to a coroner alone or to a coroner with jury, being properly and promptly performed. Mr. PLAYFAIR in the Council expressed himself as much obliged by the answers he received. It seems to us, however, that the matter should by no means be allowed to rest as it is, and we hope that the Unofficial Members will not fail to press for better satisfaction.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

(Daily Press, 12th August.)

It is but a few weeks since under the government of Mr. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU France seemed to have entered on a career of European usefulness. Internally she was in a state of profound peace, and externally, while fully preserving her prestige, and without any sacrifice of French rights, she was generally becoming respected and held in unwonted consideration. The peace of Europe was indeed held to be assured; and if there were any specks on the horizon France was of all others the last place where they were to be looked for. Yet M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU did not in any measure pose as a great statesman: he had no magnificent schemes of the rearrangement of property; he was quite content to let the world jog along on its own way; and had no great desire to be considered as the saviour of his country, or to gain any of those coveted appellations that have been the desire of statesmen from time immemorial. Nor was France unmindful of the statesman who had taught her that other qualities beside ambition go to make a good minister, and in recognition of his services gave him at the last elections a majority almost unexampled in modern France. Feeling his health unable for the strain, M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU resigned, leaving to all appearance a way clear to his successor to follow in his ways; no changes other than merely personal were made in the Cabinet, and yet, we find in a few weeks, and before practically the new Government has had time to seat itself in the saddle, there already commences a fresh troublous head. No one, even the most Chauvinist of Frenchmen, can assert that in M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU's time there was any unworthy yielding in the foreign relations of France. France respected herself, and as a sequence respected the rights of others. Even in the very fiery condition of affairs in China, France contrived to come through the ordeal with considerable *eclat* to herself, and without exciting the jealousies of the other Powers; but no sooner has the Master's hand been removed from the wheel than we begin to hear of little encroachments, each one insignificant in itself, yet pointing to the old habit of pin-pricking. Not content to leave things as they stand at Shanghai a French Consul begins the silly policy of *non possumus*. He issues a warrant for the arrest of a Chinese subject in the Foreign Settlements, and then, as he has orders not to be represented in the Mixed Court of the Settlement, insists on his being brought to his own Court. The French missionaries at Ningpo allege their right to a portion of a public road for many years enjoyed and kept in order by the foreign community, appeal to the French Consul, who is again unable to decide on the affair, or even to hear the complaint. Then again we hear rumbling in the Indo-Chinese peninsula. Rightly or wrongly France has elected to occupy a

considerable portion of Siamese territory. She at last said she was content, and would graciously leave the remainder to its ancient sovereigns. We heard nothing more during M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU's term beyond a petty dispute which all the world understood had been amicably settled without any diplomatic aid. But as before, the guiding hand away from the helm, the new pilot takes the opportunity to luff. France had occupied a certain station pending the carrying out by the Siamese Government of certain stipulations; the stipulations were in due time carried out, and the Government asked the rendition of the place. A powerful minister would at once have set an example of good faith, which in the future would have been a powerful engine against encroachment against himself; not so the French officials in Indo-China, who profess to see in the request a covert insult to France. These things do not amount to a cause for quarrel, hardly for protest, but they are indicative that the guiding hand is absent, and that the petty policy of making unpleasantness for the mere sake of the prick is again in the ascendant.

It is, however, when we go to Europe that we find this absence of control having its worst effects. If six weeks ago the question had been asked as to the least likely country in Europe for trouble to arise in the near future, most people would at once have said France, yet recent advices show how thin after all was the varnish placed over the surface. The late Prime Minister seeing how seriously French interests were jeopardised by the continual interference of the Vatican in home politics, felt himself strong enough to openly attack those interferences in France itself. As long as M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU held the helm the Vatican, finding itself confronted with a stronger will, seemingly coalesced in the arrangements; but times have changed, and as France has herself begun again the policy of pettiness and pin-pricks, the course has evidently seemed open to a renewal of the ways of the Vatican, and we find the old strife breaking out again, with all the more virulence that it has been temporarily suspended. Unfortunately in France the strife has assumed the character, not of a contest between a Gallican and an Ultramontane Church, but has come to be one between religion and infidelity. It is difficult in this ugly dispute to know which party is more to blame, France herself or the Vatican; but whichever is the more to blame the quarrel is an unpleasant one not merely for France but for the whole continent of Europe.

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO HONGKONG.

We have received from the Colonial Secretary's Office the following copy of a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, dated 12th August, 1902:—

"His Majesty the King cordially thanks the Executive and Legislative Councils and people of Hongkong for their loyal congratulations to him and Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of their Coronation."

A strike is in progress at Penang among the ricksha-coolies. On the 7th inst. a Straits-born Chinaman was arrested by the Penang police. The crowd around attempted to rescue him without success. Apparently, the strike did not arise from any action by the Ricksha Registrar. It seems to be directed against the excessive charges levied on pullers by the registered ricksha-owners.

THE CORONATION.

THE CELEBRATION IN HONGKONG.

The Coronation of Their Majesties King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra was celebrated in Hongkong on Saturday, 9th August, and took the form of a general illumination of the city. Preparations for the great event had been made on a most lavish scale. Unfortunately heavy rain set in during the evening, and of course made short work of the illuminations; but luckily not before the full effect had been witnessed of the decoration of the town, which was simply a picture of beauty beneath its myriad fairy lights. The best view was perhaps to be got from the Harbour. Lier upon tier of lights innumerable rose from the water-line to the Peak, with here and there some immense design standing out in bold relief. The Harbour itself presented a splendid spectacle. All the ships were decorated. Outstanding features were the *Tamar* with her large design of "God Save the King" between the masts, and the Japanese cruiser *Chitose* with all her lines from stem to stern picked out with electric lights. In the city there were countless objects of interest and beauty; Queen's Road was a blaze of colour. All the central streets had lanterns hung along the sides of the pavements in addition to the decorations on the buildings. Naturally the scene attracted thousands of Chinese from east and west, and traffic got congested in such a manner that the police were powerless to cope with it.

When the streets were at their busiest with sightseers, a little after nine o'clock, rain began to fall, and prevented the full programme from being carried to a completion. The Fish Procession made a beginning but was unable to continue its full course and retired in a very bedraggled condition after reaching the Queen's Statue. The fireworks from the *Tamar* came off all right; those that were to have been sent up from behind the City Hall were, however, a failure owing to the wet, and there were many blanks and few successes. Half an hour after the rain commenced, the illumination paraphernalia were hopelessly wrecked. The lanterns which formed the main factor in the decorations were falling on the streets in all directions and in some cases the flimsily constructed bamboo structures which supported them were blown down also. Many of the sightseers whom the decorations had brought forth braved the unpleasantness of the weather until well on towards midnight, but the bulk of them wisely went home. What had been a brave show at nine o'clock was a sorry wreck at ten. The band performance on the Cricket Ground had of course to be abandoned. On the whole, however, the illumination of the town must be voted a huge success. Never before had Hongkong been decorated on such a lavish scale, and by good fortune the people of the Colony had plenty of time before the rain began to see for themselves how lovely their city can look when dressed for festival. It would be difficult to find a place anywhere else in the world that lends itself so well to the sort of decorations which Hongkong put on last Saturday; on every side one heard expressions of admiration at the beauty of the scene. Looked at in detail or as a whole, the illuminations were beyond all words admirable. If the programme originally arranged for had been all carried out at the same time, there would no doubt have been more to divide one's interest. Perhaps that was the reason why the decorations were so heartily entered upon. The Government did not fail to do its share, and the business firms and householders responded right loyally in the way of completing the general scheme.

Referring to the original programme, it may not be without interest to glance back for a moment at the various events which had been arranged for in connection with the Coronation celebrations, and which have been already carried out. At the time for which the ceremony had been fixed the only part of the programme to be carried out was the Flower Show and the Children's Tea in the City Hall. The religious services of praise were changed into intercessional services, and later on when the happy news of the King's recovery came thanksgiving services

were held. The ceremony of the presentation of Addresses to the King took place on Saturday, 5th July; and on the same day His Excellency Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., formally unveiled the statue of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. Though the review of the troops at Happy Valley was altogether cancelled, this opportunity for spectacular effect was not entirely lost, as a parade of the Garrison took place on Saturday, 26th July, on the Cricket Ground. On Wednesday last General Gascoigne cut the first sod of the King's Park at Kowloon and this completed the only remaining item that was left. On Saturday, there was a special meeting of the Legislative Council to vote a telegram of congratulation to His Majesty, religious services were held in St. John's Cathedral, the Roman Cathedral, etc., and at night there was a Chinese Fish Procession and a general illumination of the city.

The Coronation Committee upon whom devolved the work of carrying out the arrangements in connection with the celebrations was composed of the following gentlemen:—His Honour W. M. Goodman, K.C., Chief Justice (Chairman), Hon. W. Chatham, Hon. C. W. Dickson, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Hon. Captain R. Murray Rumsey, R.N., Hon. C. S. Sharp, Hon. R. Shewan, Hon. Wei A Yuk, Messrs. F. J. Badeley, J. Barton, D. E. Brown, W. Danby, V. H. Deacon, W. B. Dixon, Fung Wa Chun, E. R. Hallifax, F. A. Hewett (Hon. Secretary), Ho Tung, B. Layton, H. N. Mody, D. M. Moses, M. S. Northcote, E. Osborne, W. Poate, A. J. Raymond, T. H. Reid, E. H. Sharp, K.C., A. H. Skilton, H. W. Slade, J. R. M. Smith (Hon. Treasurer), Gershom Stewart, A. Turner, W. H. Wickham and R. C. Wilcox.

SPECIAL MEETING OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Legislative Council was held at 10.15 a.m. on Saturday, 9th August, for the purpose of considering the terms of a congratulatory telegram to be sent to Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra on the subject of their Coronation. Present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, Major-General Sir W. GASCOIGNE, K.C.M.G. (Commanding the Troops).

Hon. F. H. MAY (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Sir H. S. BERKELEY (Attorney-General).

Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Commander R. M. RUMSEY, R.N. (Harbour Master).

Hon. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Dr. F. W. CLARK (Medical Officer of Health).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai.

Hon. WEI A YUK.

Hon. C. S. SHARP.

Hon. C. W. DICKSON.

Hon. R. SHEWAN.

His Honour W. MEIGH GOODMAN, Chief Justice, and Mr. W. DANBY were also present.

Addressing the Council, HIS EXCELLENCY said—Gentlemen of the Council, I have summoned you here to-day in order to propose for your approval a respectful telegram of congratulation to be sent to Their Majesties King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra on this most auspicious day of their Coronation. Gentlemen, you will all remember the day, about six weeks ago when I summoned you here to seek your advice as to the proceedings we should adopt on the unofficial notification we had received of the dangerous illness of our King. Permit me to say, gentlemen, that I think the advice you gave me that day enabled us to act here in Hongkong in a manner and with a dignity befitting this Colony. Those things that it was wise to carry on we carried on; those things that it was well to postpone we postponed. Amongst other things, you advised me to despatch immediately a telegram of condolence to Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, and you received a gracious acknowledgement in reply. Now I am in a position to read to you a gracious message that we have received from King Edward VII. The message runs as follows:—"To my people on the eve of my Coronation, an event which I look upon as one of the most solemn and important in my life. I am anxious

to express to my people at home and in the Colonies and in India my heart-felt appreciation of the deep sympathy which they have manifested towards me during the time that my life was in such imminent danger. The postponement of the ceremony owing to my illness caused, I fear, much inconvenience and trouble to those who intended to celebrate it, but their disappointment was borne by them with admirable patience and temper. The prayers of my people for my recovery were heard, and I now offer up my deepest gratitude to Divine Providence for having preserved my life and given me strength to fulfil the important duties which devolve upon me as the Sovereign of this great Empire.—(Sd.) Edward R. and I.—Buckingham Palace, 8th August, 1902." Gentlemen, I am sure you will all receive that gracious message from the King with great gratitude. Far distant as we are from the scene of the great event which is to take place to-day, we shall be there in spirit, and, as I have said before on several occasions, I have had many proofs that though this Colony is a small one compared with others in the Empire, yet there are in it a loyalty and devotion second to none. (Applause.) Gentlemen, the telegram which I propose to send, with your approval, reads as follows:—"The Executive and Legislative Councils of Hongkong, on behalf of Your Majesty's subjects in this Colony, beg most humbly to tender their heartfelt thanks for Your Majesty's most gracious message received this day, and to offer their loyal and respectful congratulations to you on Your Majesty's restoration to health and on the occasion of the Coronation of Your Majesty as King and Emperor and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, believing that the joyful event to be consummated to-day foreshadows a long and glorious reign for Your Majesties and an era of happiness, prosperity, and honourable peace for Your Majesty's Kingdom and Empire."

The reading of the telegram concluded amidst loud applause.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai.—Sir, I have the greatest pleasure in seconding the resolution which your Excellency has so eloquently proposed. I am confident that this resolution will meet with the unanimous and joyous assent of all my colleagues on this Council, both official and unofficial, and that, further, it will have the universal concurrence of all His Majesty's loyal subjects in this Colony, of whatever race and creed. Though we are comparatively a small community living in a Far Eastern Colony, yet I may venture to say without fear of contradiction that we are behind none in loyalty and devotion to our Gracious King, and that in no part of the vast Empire was the recovery of His Majesty from his recent dangerous illness received with more demonstration of joy and thanksgiving, and that in no other British Colony or possession will the Coronation of His Majesty and of His Majesty's Royal Consort be celebrated to-day with greater rejoicing and gladness. (Applause.) The terms of the telegram just read, I fear, express but feebly the sentiments we feel on this most auspicious occasion, but they will serve at least to convey to Their Majesties, however imperfectly it may be, our humble and heartfelt congratulations, and our fervent prayer for a long, glorious, peaceful, and prosperous reign. I beg to second the resolution. (Applause.)

Hon. C. S. SHAFF.—Your Excellency, I esteem it the highest honour to have the opportunity of resolution the supporting you have just proposed for the despatch of a telegraphic message of homage and congratulation to our most gracious Sovereign, King Edward VII., on this historic and auspicious occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties the King and Queen. It is indeed a most memorable event when His Majesty assumes the full state and dignity of the Crown, and we in this far distant outpost of the Empire on such an occasion as this feel ourselves drawn more closely into touch with our many brethren of that mighty Empire across the seas. It is, therefore, most meet and fitting that we should join with them heart and hands in tendering our homage and affection to His Majesty on this day, which will be celebrated with gladness and all manner of rejoicings, as well as with feelings of the deepest loyalty and devotion, by the many peoples of the British Empire, of whatsoever race or creed, or wheresoever they may be scattered across

the face of the globe: and these feelings will be all the more intense, inasmuch as from the King on his throne to the lowliest of his subjects all are so deeply imbued with a feeling of devout thankfulness to Almighty God that it has pleased Him to ordain that the sword is sheathed once more, and to vouchsafe to the Empire a return of the priceless blessings of peace. (Applause.) We have further exceeding and abundant cause for rejoicing and thankfulness in that it has also pleased Him to deliver our gracious Sovereign from the dangerous malady which laid hold of him, and to restore him to health and strength, and that he may be spared to have a long, happy, glorious, and peaceful reign over us is the united and heart-felt prayer of all his people this day. (Applause.) Amidst all the rejoicings across the worldwide domain of the Empire I feel certain that by none of his people will this day be celebrated with greater gladness or with feelings of deeper loyalty and devotion than by the inhabitants of this Colony, one of the smallest, though by no means the least valuable or important of the jewels in His Majesty's Crown. As British-born subjects we accept as our inalienable birthright the blessings of British protection, British law and justice, and above all that glorious and unequalled heritage, the charter of British liberty and freedom; and although as a people we may not be given to much outward show or parade of our feelings in regard to these, we nevertheless prize in the highest possible sense the proud possession of these precious privileges on which the might and grandeur of the Empire and the happiness and welfare of its peoples are built. Our fellow residents of other birth, who either here or in other parts have dwelt for any length of time under the aegis of the British flag, have learned to the full the inestimable benefits of the liberty, justice and freedom bestowed by that glorious flag wherever it waves, and I feel I have full warrant for affirming that they most heartily participate in our sentiments, as they also come to join us in our rejoicings this great day. We, therefore, the whole of the inhabitants of this Colony, desire to take our place along with the rest of the Empire in presenting our heartfelt homage and affectionate congratulations to his most gracious Majesty on this most auspicious occasion. On this day of all others the fervent prayer of one and all of us must be "God Save the King!" (Applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY.—Gentlemen, You have heard the resolution to be forwarded by me, and you have heard the very able and eloquent and loyal and heartfelt speeches of the two gentlemen who seconded the resolution. Those of you who are in favour of adopting the resolution be good enough to signify the same by standing up in your places.

The Council rose *en masse*.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—Carried *nem. con.* Gentlemen, The telegram shall go within an hour, and I beg to thank you very much for your attendance this morning.

The Council then adjourned.

THE CORONATION SERVICE IN S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

On Saturday, 9th August, at 11 a.m., the postponed Coronation Office appointed for the Anglican Church throughout the Empire was impressively rendered in S. John's Cathedral in the presence of a very large congregation. Long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the service the church began to fill and when the clergy and choir arrived at the west door nearly all the available space was occupied. H.E. Major-General Sir William Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., the Officer Administering the Government, attended by Captain the Hon. H. W. F. Trefusis, A.D.C., was seated in the chancel, adjoining the choir, with the Government Officials and Members of the Coronation Celebration Committee on each side. At the head of the nave were Lady Gascoigne, many military and naval officers, and the Members of the Consular Body. Whilst one could not fail to observe the effect produced by such an assemblage and its surroundings, a feeling of deep reverence was inspired by the fact that it was also an united act of devout thanksgiving for the restoration to health of the King, as well as a participation in the celebration of his

Coronation. Although the office had been prepared originally without any misgiving that its postponement would be necessary, yet it proved most fitting, for nearly all through it was an ascription of praise and thanksgiving.

The service was commenced by the clergy and the choir entering from the west door and singing in procession the Coronation hymn "Lord of Might, our Land's Defender," the congregation joining in. On reaching the chancel the whole assemblage sang two verses of the National Anthem, led by the organ and the instruments. Then followed a portion of the Litany, most expressively sung by the choir to the Ferial setting, the Rev. E. H. Good M.A., the Naval Chaplain, intoning. A selection from the Communion office was then taken, commencing with the Introit, "O hearken Thou unto the voice of my calling." It will be remembered that when the Service of Intercession was held on receipt of the news of the King's illness this short but very effective piece was given as the anthem. It was composed by the organist for the coronation service. The first part was taken as a semi-chorus by Mrs. Mudie and Miss Chun-yut, soprano; Misses Ramsey and Leykum, contralto; Messrs. G. W. Coster and H. Arthur, tenor; and W. J. Terrill and F. G. Whittick, bass. Both the semi-chorus and the full chorus which followed were very well sung. The Epistle was read by the Rev. T. Wright, B.A., and the Gospel by the Rev. J. H. France, M.A. The Nicene Creed was sung to Stainer's beautiful setting in F, after which the Proclamation was read from the Altar steps by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A., Chaplain of the Cathedral. A prayer followed, and then came the anthem "O Lord our Governor," by Gadsby. There were several more prayers, followed by the Benediction, at the conclusion of which was sung Stainer's Sevenfold Amen. The Choir then sang the Te Deum to St. Andrew's setting, which is acknowledged to be one of the finest in English Church music. It is a noble work and was most carefully rendered, the instruments in the leads and interludes being most effective. Two verses were sung as a quartet composed of Masters F. and W. Hagen and Messrs. G. W. Coster and A. Cunningham. At its conclusion the choir and clergy left the chancel, the organist and band playing as a recessional the "War March of the Priests" (*Athalia*), which concluded what must be described as a beautiful and dignified service and one appropriate to the occasion.

The choir deserve much credit for their efforts and the manner in which the music was rendered, and the taste and expression observed—especially in the Creed—showed that they had been carefully and ably trained by the talented organist, Mr. A. G. Ward. His two compositions for the occasion, although not ambitious, exhibit much merit. The hymn is a good stirring tune and the introit is a very melodious little piece, and might very well find a permanent place in other choir libraries. The clergy present were the Revs. F. T. Johnston, M.A.; E. H. Good, M.A.; G. A. Bunbury, M.A.; J. H. France, M.A.; T. Wright, B.A.; Fong Yat-sun, and Mok Shau-tong. The members of the choir present were Mesdames Hagen and Seth; Misses Hance, Chun-yut, Leykum, Abraham, and Seth; Messrs. G. P. Lammert (Hon. Organist), A. Cunningham (Hon. Sec.), J. Hays, A. Russell, W. J. Terrill, F. G. Whittick, J. Jenkins, Moorhouse, G. H. Ruby, H. Hughes, J. S. MacNab, H. Arthur, W. V. Thompson, Master-Gunner Thurloe, and G. W. Coster. Mrs. Mudie and Miss Ramsey of the Union Church choir also assisted. The choir boys were Masters E. and W. Hagen, H. and B. Shortman, H. and F. Flood, and E. Dickinson. The instrumentalists were Mr. A. G. Ward, organist and conductor; Sergt. Hunt, Corpls. Glanville, Bolstridge, and Warner, Bandsman Morris, and Drummers Evans, Wilmott, and Cuel, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The vergers, Mr. H. J. White, carried out his duties with thoroughness.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SERVICE.

The Roman Catholic subjects of His Majesty were not behind the others in displaying their loyalty to their august Sovereigns, on the occasion of their Coronation. In response to an invitation from His Lordship Bishop

Piazzoli, a large congregation attended at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Glenealy at 10.30 a.m., on Saturday, 9th August, to offer special thanksgiving prayers on the recovery and the Coronation of King Edward. Among the special guests we noticed the Consul-General for Portugal and Consul for Brazil, Conselheiro Romano and Mrs. Romano, the Consul-General for Italy, Chevalier Z. Volpicelli and Madame Volpicelli; M. R. Reau, the Acting-Consul for France, the Consuls for Belgium and Peru, and the Vice-Consul for Brazil, Mr. J. J. Leiria, and Mrs. Leiria. There was also a fairly large number of military officers present, including Deputy Inspector-General Drew, Major Whitty, R.A.M.C., Captain Radcliffe, R.E., Lieutenant Langton, Captain Sexton and two or three officers of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry. The boys from the S. Joseph's College, the girls from the French and Italian Convents, and a good number of Roman Catholics in the Colony made up the rest of the congregation. On arrival, the invited guests were received by the Revs. G. Spada and Augustine, who conducted them to their respective seats. The service started punctually at half-past ten, and was a short but of highly solemn and imposing nature. His Lordship Bishop Piazzoli was to have officiated assisted by all the clergy of the French, Italian and Spanish missions at present in Hongkong, but was unfortunately at the last moment prevented from doing so through indisposition. Rev. P. de Maria, the pro-vicar apostolic, was deputed to officiate in the unavoidable absence of Bishop Piazzoli.

The musical part of the service was under the care of Mr. Emil Danenberg, who ably conducted both the choir and the orchestra, with Mr. O. Baptista presiding at the organ. The various hymns incidental to the service, and "God Save the King," were rendered by the choir in a very efficient and creditable manner which helped to a great extent to enhance the solemnity of the service. A word of praise is also due to the orchestra for the excellent rendering of the "Coronation March" and the sacred piece "Meditation." The following was the order of service and the names of the ladies and gentlemen who composed the choir and the orchestra:—

Coronation March ... R. Eillenber.
By the Orchestra.

During the Mass the following were sung by the Choir:—

Veni Creator ...
Sanctus ... Farmer.
Meditation ... Gounod.
Orchestra

O Salutaris! ... Webbe.
Choir.

Te Deum, by the Choir and the Clergy.

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

During the Benediction the following hymns were sung:—

Tantum Ergo ... Gluck.
Laudate Domini ...

Choir.

"God Save the King."

Conductor—Mr. Emil Danenberg.

Organist—Mr. O. Baptista.

Choir—Mesdames Guedes and Whitty; Misses Sarah Aves, Edith Carvalho, Hilda Lopes, Sylvia dos Remedios, Augusta Yvanovich, Emilia Yvanovich, and Helena Yvanovich.

Messrs. A. Alves, M. H. Baptista, M. J. Danenberg, H. J. M. de Figueiredo, J. Graca, F. X. Lopes, A. F. Osmund, C. E. Osmund, F. E. Osmund, G. V. Osmund and J. T. de Souza.

Orchestra:—First Violins—F. J. Lopes, L. A. Graca, C. A. P. Xavier, F. Gonzalez, J. Rozario. Second Violins—R. Velez, J. Baptista. J. Lawrence, F. M. Remedios, A. Remedios, C. M. S. Alves, F. M. Silva, A. Rozario. Viola—P. A. Rozario, Jr. Cellos—G. Koenig, A. V. Silva, F. Danenberg, J. M. Xavier. Clarionets—S. Pinna, A. S. Tuxford. Cornet—J. Rodrigues. Double Bass—P. N. Sequeira. Horn—L. L. Xavier. Euphonium—A. F. Osmund. Flutes—J. D. Osmund, F. X. Ribeiro, Jr., J. C. Rozario.

THE PARSEE SERVICE.

Nearly all the members of the Parsee community attended a special prayer called Jasan, under the leadership of their president, Mr. H.

N. Mody, at their Club premises in Shelley Street, on Saturday, 9th August, at 8.30 a.m. The religious service, a very impressive one was conducted by their priest Mr. Sorabjee Katrak, and lasted over an hour.

After this the president made a speech in Gujarati, the English translation of which is as follows:—You are well aware that in June last British subjects all over the world had to postpone with heavy hearts and profound sorrow the celebration of a most important event in the annals of British history, viz., the Coronation of our beloved King Emperor Edward VII, owing to his serious illness. On that occasion we had all assembled in this hall to offer our humble, and heartfelt prayers to Almighty Ahurmazd, supplicating Him to grant complete recovery to health of our beloved Sovereign. The Divine Providence in His infinite mercy has granted the joint prayers of the British subjects of diverse races, creeds, colours, and religions all over the world, and spared us our earthly ruler, who is now restored to health, and is celebrating his Coronation to-day. We, the Parsees of Hongkong, though insignificant in number, yet none the less devoted and loyal to the glorious British rule, now raise our hearts overflowing with the feelings of deep gratitude to the All Merciful Ahurmazd, the Creator of the universe, and humbly supplicate Him to preserve our beloved King Emperor for many years to come with his beloved Queen Consort, and all the members of the Royal Family, granting him a long and glorious reign full of peace, prosperity, and happiness.

After the speech was over, the Chairman asked the whole congregation to join in offering the special prayer in Gujarati. The translation is as under:—

BLESSED BE THE NAME HOLY AHURA-MAZDA.

1. Almighty Ahura-Mazda, Holy, Heavenly, Pure; give ear, we beseech Thee, to the prayers of Thy Mazdayacnian servants, and satisfy us with Thy Mercy.

2. Receive our heartfelt thanks, O Almighty God, that Thou art pleased this day to set a peerless crown upon the head of our Gracious Sovereign, King-Emperor Edward.

3. Vouchsafe to him, Merciful Creator, Thy love, and grant unto him, with Thy abundant grace, the spirit of heavenly piety, as also Thy spirit of wisdom for his guide and Thy arm for his strength, so that in his godliness, and in his unfeigned spirit of wisdom and strength, Justice, Truth, Peace, and Love may flourish in his days to promote the well-being, solidarity and unification of his various subjects of all classes and creeds.

4. We pray unto Thee, O Merciful Mazda, to bestow upon our illustrious Sovereign Thy choicest blessings, to gift him with many years of a happy life and a just and peaceful reign resplendent with glory.

5. We beseech Thee, O Bounteous Giver of all good, to be favourable to our ruler, and to bestow, of Thy bounty, upon his head the full blessings of the annihilation of famine and pestilence wherever prevailing in his wide dominions, and to endow, in his vast Empire, the happiness and cheer of fruitful peace and gladsome plenty.

6. We supplicate Thee, O Merciful Creator, to crown the fulness of his days with the fulness of Thy divine blessings, grace and love, and receive our humble prayers, O Mighty God, that these and all Thy other gifts may be long continued, and crown him with immortality in the life to come.

7. Listen, we pray Thee, to this earnest invocation of Thy servants of the Zoroastrian faith in Hongkong, and grant us our wishes.

8. Merciful and Gracious Ahura-Mazda, we again beseech Thee to give ear to our prayers and to extend Thy divine blessings, favour and love, out of Thy bounteous grace, upon our Gracious Queen Alexandra.

9. Grant her a long life, send her help from Thy holy place and so inspire her, in conjunction with her Royal Consort, with virtue and piety, that she may be a fruitful source and a great exemplar thereof to all Thy people under her care to their spiritual welfare and temporal interests.

10. So we give Thee thanks for ever, and let our cry come unto Thee.

Amen.

JEWISH SERVICE.

A Thanksgiving and Coronation service by the Jewish community was held in the Synagogue, "Ohel Leah." The "Thanksgiving" was prepared and read by Mr. S. A. Joseph. This was followed by Psalm CVII, a special hymn, Psalm CV, and the Kadish. The Coronation service was opened by a special prayer and consisted of Psalm LXXII, a prayer, for the King and Royal Family, the hymn "Yegdal," the Kadish, and "God Save the King."

CEREMONY AT THE HONGKONG CLUB.

After the service in S. John's Cathedral, the Officer Administering the Government, attended by his A.D.C., paid a visit to the Hongkong Club, where he found a very large gathering of members waiting his arrival to drink the health of the newly crowned King and Queen. Mr. Robert Shewan ably filled the post of master of the ceremonies, and as soon as all glasses were charged, Major-General Gascoigne briefly proposed the health of "King Edward, God bless him!" which was enthusiastically drunk and was followed by the singing of the National Anthem. The Hon. W. Meigh Goodman (Chief Justice) then proposed the health of the Queen, which met with a warm reception. Finally Mr. Shewan proposed the health of Major-General Sir William Gascoigne, "one of the best, if not the best, Governor we have ever had." Three cheers and a "tiger" were given and the time-honoured song "For he's a jolly good fellow" was sung most heartily. After further cheers for Lady Gascoigne, the General responded feelingly saying how much he was touched by his reception, and expressing his thanks and good wishes to all present. The ceremony then ended.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

Coming to details in the matter of the illuminations one has difficulty in knowing where to begin, there was so much to attract the attention. The Government and public buildings were decorated in fashion worthy of the occasion. Government House, as seen from the low levels, was principally striking with the great illuminated letters "E." and "R." a crown and the Prince of Wales's Feathers. Headquarter House was also suitably decked. In the centre of the town the Clock Tower came in for a large share of admiration. It was garlanded with lanterns, the dials were surrounded with coloured electric globes, facing down Pedder Street were displayed the letters "E.R." near the top "1902" was placed in huge figures, and the crest of the Tower was dominated by a great crown brilliantly lighted. The Post Office, Supreme Court and Land Office were resplendent with Japanese lamps. Along Queen's Road every house lent its quota to the general display. As was only natural, crowds of Chinese, thousands upon thousands, were attracted to the centre of the town, and Europeans had to go through the press of the thronged thoroughfares in order to see the sights. Queen's Statue square was crowded from an early hour in the evening. From there a good view was to be had of the harbour and of the fireworks from the Tamar and from the lighter which the Japanese community had requisitioned for the occasion. Heavy rain came on shortly after nine o'clock and there was a general scurry among the sightseers. Crowds of drenched coolies invaded the marshes erected for subscribers, much to the discomfort and annoyance of its European occupants, and it was only after Sergeant Garrod and Sergeant McSwayed had been appealed to that the unwelcome intruders could be expelled. By ten o'clock a woeful change had come over the scene. The illuminations were nearly all extinguished. The fireworks that were to have been set off from the Queen's Statue were destroyed. The streets were littered with debris, broken lanterns falling in all directions. It was something to be thankful for that the public had had an opportunity before the rain set in of seeing the illuminations in all their glory. Queen's Road Central was the principle rendezvous of the crowds, and the illuminations here really commanded admiration.

The Spanish Mission House and two adjoining houses, the French Mission, the residence of the German Consul, "The Castle," Sir Paul Chater's residence, and several other private residences, on the upper levels were illuminated by Japanese lanterns.

The Hongkong Hotel was lavishly illuminated with coloured lanterns and made an attractive spectacle from the harbour. The huge building was outlined on each floor from Des Vœux Road to Queen's Road via Pedder Street.

Messrs. Graça & Co., the well-known postage-stamp dealers, (together with Mr. R. P. D. S. de Silva, the Indian Jeweller of the Hongkong Hotel corridor, artistically decorated their stall with three large arches of evergreens. On the top of the central arch stood a fine transparency of one large Hongkong postage-stamp of 2-cents rose, and on the top of the other two arches were gold-crowned frames with portraits of the King and Queen. Lower down on the central arch were exhibited two really artistic pictures made of used postage-stamps.

The premises in Queen's Road Central occupied by Messrs. Meyerink & Co., Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., and the Deutsche Asiatische Bank were illuminated on all three floors with lanterns, the six arches on each floor being decked off with numerous lights disposed in fanciful designs.

Nos. 24 and 25, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, occupied by Messrs. Jorge & Co., and Messrs. Barretto & Co., were ablaze with light and colour. On all three stories the arches were hung with groups of lanterns tastefully disposed. In the arch above the main entrance were the illuminated letters "E.R." while in the arch above that was placed a huge crown.

The furniture store of Messrs. Cheong Lee & Co., at 8, Queen's Road Central, was prettily decked in front with lace, leaves and flowers, King Edward's photograph, surmounted by a crown of flowers hung in the middle of the verandah, between the illuminated letters "E." and "R." Beneath the picture was displayed a big oblong Chinese rice-paper work on which appeared the illuminated legend "God Save the King." The Union Jack and the Yellow Dragon flanked the door, and Japanese lanterns hung in rows completed the design.

Messrs. Watkins, Ltd., chemists, had their premises in Queen's Road prettily set off with coloured electric globes and Chinese lanterns. As the central design there was a large illuminated crown; flanked by the letters "E." and "R." and having beneath it the legend "Long may he reign!"

Messrs. A Ling & Co.'s furniture store at 68, Queen's Road Central, was nicely adorned with many coloured Chinese paper ornaments and Japanese lanterns.

The building No. 10, Queen's Road, in which are the offices of Messrs. Deacon & Hastings, had the whole frontage decorated with rows and arches of coloured Japanese lanterns, which gave a very pretty effect.

The Italian Consulate in Queen's Road was decorated with globular red, white, and green Chinese lanterns, the national colours. As the lanterns had been thoughtfully placed under the arches of the verandah they did not suffer from the storm and shone brightly all night, emblematic of the friendship of the two nations.

Mr. G. Girault's place at 6, Queen's Road, was bright with lanterns, flowers, and bunting, a group of lamps being exposed on each side of the entrance and the verandah illuminated.

Messrs. Kruse & Co., had their store at Connaught House most effectively illuminated. Exhibited in front were the letters "E.R." ten feet high and brilliantly lighted up with about fifty incandescent Welsbach gas lamps, the dazzling light from which was in strong contrast to the soft glow of the festoons of lanterns and the tiny stars of the electric globes.

Messrs. H. Price & Co. combined with Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master in the decoration of their Queen's Road frontage, which was picked out with Chinese lanterns and nicely decorated, the centre-piece being an illuminated crown flanked by the letters "E." and "A."

The Club Germania and the Bowling Club in Wyndham Street were gaily decked with bunting and lamps.

The three arches in front of the offices of Mr. E. M. Hazeland, architect, were artistically decorated with coloured lanterns, forming a

crown in the centre and the letters "E." and "R." to the right and left.

The premises of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. were illuminated with coloured lamps and the verandahs decked with bunting.

The Victoria Dispensary was also prettily set off with lanterns.

The northern and eastern front of the German Consulate was illuminated with Japanese lanterns, effectively disposed.

Mr. A. G. Romano, the Consul-General for Portugal, had over the gate of his residence, "Duart," Arbuthnot Road, a Royal crown, with the initials "E." and "A." underneath surrounded by gas jets.

Mr. Masaichi Noma, the Japanese Consul, had his residence adorned with several hundred pretty lanterns from Japan.

Rev. C. H. Hickling, of the Union Church, decorated his house with a variety of lamps.

S. Joseph's College made a pretty picture in its festival attire. The middle of the building was surmounted by a large luminous cross. On the east corner appeared the initial "E." and on the west the initial "A." of huge proportions. Upon the facade of the College towards the harbour was the legend in great characters:—"God Save Our King." The plan was much the same as that adopted in the 1897 decorations.

Captain Milroy had the Sailors' Home decorated with an anchor ten feet long, having the letters "E." and "R." on the right and left respectively. Below these were hung numerous Chinese lanterns.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun had his house and gardens, "Burnside," illuminated with 1,500 lanterns and the device, "God Save the King," on the front of the building.

The new Victoria Hotel was entirely outlined with coloured lamps, and at intervals varicoloured fires were lit, which produced rather a striking spectacle and one that did credit to Mr. Farmer's ingenuity.

The offices of Messrs. L. M. Alvares & Co. were decorated with Japanese lanterns bearing portraits of His Majesty hung up in two rows along the verandahs, facing Des Vœux Road and Douglas Street.

The Mercantile Bank of India did not decorate their building very extensively, but the design though simple was in keeping with the neighbouring displays.

The premises of Messrs. N. Mody & Co. at 54 and 56, Queen's Road were beautifully illuminated. The upper two stories of Nos. 54 and 56 are in their occupation, and the illuminations entirely rested with the firm. The two upper verandahs facing Queen's Road were decorated with wooden blocks of the following figures:—"On Him be Pleased to Pour Thy Choicest Gifts in Store," the first line being on the top and the second on the lower verandah respectively. The letters were made of teakwood, with wire hoops attached for holding glass lights, of large size and all coated with white colour. The word was fixed in each gap of the verandah between two iron pillars and was then illuminated with coloured Indian glass-lights. In the exact centre between the upper and lower verandah on one of the pillars a wooden crown 5 feet by 3 feet was attached with the letters, "E. R." on each side and two stars at each end, all of which were illuminated with lights in different colours. Beside these, hundreds of Japanese lanterns formed part of the illuminations.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was outlined on three sides with red and white lanterns, so that the effect produced was a complete sketch of the building in red and white. There was also a representation of the Bank flag in lanterns over the Des Vœux Road entrance, and the dome was festooned with fairy lamps.

The P. & O. building looked well with the Company's flag in coloured lanterns in front of the offices and an illuminated "P. & O. Co." over the top.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s Queen's Road premises were most effectively decorated, the front of the building being gay with flags and bunting and outlined with Japanese lanterns, having crossed Union Jacks painted upon them. The porch was draped with Union Jacks and other flags, surmounted by a large crown in gold and colours brilliantly illuminated by electric light. On either side of this were

the letters "E. R." of noble proportions and studded with coloured electric lights.

The Pedder Street and north side of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s extensive Hong was outlined with red and white Japanese lanterns with the house flag over the porch on the first floor. The Gas Company were unable to accommodate the firm with a proposed design in gas lights, as the calls were so heavy on them from elsewhere.

The whole of the front of the office premises of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. in Des Vœux Road were illuminated with the firm's house flag in Chinese lanterns. The entire building was decorated by the various firms occupying it.

The building in Des Vœux Road occupied by Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Messrs. Palmer & Turner, Linstead & Davis, and E. Niedhardt (the Medical Hall) was tastefully set off. Several rows of Japanese lanterns hung from the roof to the ground, and all the arches from top to bottom were decorated with similar lanterns. The centre of the space between the second and third floors was filled with the Sassoon flag and underneath it hung a huge Chinese lantern with a crown painted in the middle; on the left of which was the word "Edward," and on the right "Alexandra" and immediately following, below, the words "God bless their Royal Majesties."

Mr. D. A. Dady Burjor exhibited about 1,000 Japanese lanterns arranged in line on bamboo arches and scaffolding on the front part of his house, No. 37, Des Vœux Road, and also on the side verandah facing Douglas Street. Beside the Japanese lanterns, Indian *butties*, or *lightain* tumblers, arranged in a line on the parapet and niches of the front verandah, were made, the number of tumblers so arranged amounting to about 500.

The Queen's Statue was outlined with 700 electric lamps, and was very pretty.

The illuminations at the Hongkong Club were of an elaborate and tasteful description. Gas was the illuminant used. The building has so much open space on three sides that it would be difficult to get a better subject for decoration; and from nearly all points of view it presented a fine sight. On the north front, facing the harbour, there was a huge device of a Royal crown, with the letters "E." and "A." underneath, and two sixteen-foot scrolls under the letters. On the centre of the west front was a ten-foot star; and on the south, facing the Cricket Ground, four four-foot stars were arranged in the shape of a diamond, with the letters "E. R." in the middle. The general effect was good and elicited the admiration of all.

The building of the Joint Telegraph Companies had no outstanding design, but was effectively set off with rows of red and white lanterns from the roof downwards.

Mr. A. H. Rennie had the building on Marine Lot No. 278, where his offices are located, on the Praya and Cricket Ground sides, decorated with 1,000 Japanese lanterns on each side colours—red, yellow, green, and floral, designed on green and pink backgrounds. The effect was very pretty. From the verandah floated the Canadian ensign and the "Maple Leaf" pennant.

The North China Insurance Co. had the front of their offices prettily decked with Japanese lanterns bearing portraits of the King and Queen.

Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. and Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. combined in the decoration of the premises occupied by them, and had a very effective display of coloured lanterns, etc.

Messrs. Noronha & Co.'s offices in Des Vœux Road Central were on the second and third floors hung with Japanese lanterns, while on the first was a huge crown and the letters "E." and "R." all illuminated in splendid style by gas-lights.

The Mahomedan Mosque in Shelley Street was illuminated with Chinese lanterns. Thanksgiving and Coronation services had been held there on the previous day by the Mahomedan community.

Under the management of Major E. S. Buttanshaw, A. S. O., the Headquarter Offices in Fletcher Street of Mr. A. F. Arculli were decorated with bunting and the Royal Standard. The entrance facing Queen's Road had the devices of "God Save the King" under a crown and "E." & "A." formed of fairy lights. The end of the Commissariat Pier was illuminated by

fairly lamps which also formed the words, "God Save the King."

The Man On Insurance Co., Ltd., had numbers of Japanese lanterns suspended along the verandahs, and over the principal entrance was an illuminated design bearing appropriate Chinese characters, and a similar design on each side of the doorway.

The verandahs of the premises of the China Fire Insurance Co. were outlined with Japanese lanterns of various colours and shapes.

Messrs. Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co. had their premises at 22, Stanley Street well illuminated, with rows of Japanese lanterns, there being a double row on the middle verandah and a single row top and bottom. Above the entrance was suspended a large gas lamp.

The refinery of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. and the adjoining house were illuminated with electric lights.

The decorations at the Club Lusitano in Shelley Street were on a lavish scale, and very effective they proved. The whole frontage was picked out with coloured portrait lanterns. In the arch above the main entrance was a huge illuminated portrait of the King and Queen surrounded with a border made up of the rose, thistle and shamrock. In the two arches to the right and left of the central design the letters "E." and "A." were exhibited, being formed by large gas globes, which, together with the other decorations, yielded a very fine effect and drew forth much admiration.

Mention must not be omitted of the display made by our very loyal and patriotic citizen, Mr. H. N. Mody. His residence, "Buxey Lodge" on Caine Road, was very artistically decorated. The trees in front of the house were hung with lanterns, a feature which is always charming. The front of the house was conspicuous with its design in gas of the letters "E." and "A." about 3 feet high. Underneath this was "God bless the Emperor of India" in letters of about 2 feet; while the whole was capped with an enormous crown measuring nearly 5 feet. The roof was festooned with lanterns, and it would be difficult to conceive of any thing handsomer than the effect this residence produced.

Messrs. R. S. Woonwalla & Co.'s house in Old Baily was illuminated with a few hundred Japanese lanterns of various colours.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire had their premises splendidly decorated. On the Des Vœux Road side the whole facade was outlined, with a huge red lantern as a centrepiece. On the Praya side, all the verandahs and balconies were similarly set off with Japanese and Chinese lanterns. The main feature here was the display of the Chinese characters denoting *Taikoo*, composed of long red crimson lanterns; this spectacle was much admired and appreciated especially by the Chinese sightseers. Surmounting this device were the letters "E. R.," illuminated by electricity, the whole thing being enclosed in a fancy border of coloured lamps.

The City Hall was decorated with lanterns on the Queen's Road and Harbour sides, the latter especially being a beautiful example of the decorative art.

Along the edge of the Parade Ground lanterns of various colours were suspended adding to the general pleasing effect.

The Cricket Ground and Club-house were also illuminated.

Mr. W. Waters had the frontage of Thomas's Hotel very nicely decked, and the decoration here were all the more effective as the building is advantageously situated for being viewed along several different vistas.

The Civilian Club premises lent their quota to the illuminations on Queen's Road, lanterns being hung out along the balcony.

At the Hon. Wei A Yuk's private residence, "Braeside," Macdonnell Road, the decorations were a crown about 18 feet in diameter, outlines with fairy lamps, with jewels of multi-coloured lamps in centre. On the scaffolding occupying the whole frontage of the house, and immediately under the crown, were displayed the letters "E. R." and "God save the King," in letters four feet deep, illuminated with fairy lamps. By the side of the crown floated the flags of England and China. At the base of the scaffolding, in less prominent letters, the name of the house "Braeside, 1902," appeared. Festoons of Japanese lanterns suspended from the arches of all the verandahs completed a very fine decorative scheme.

The work of decorating Queen's Building was entrusted to Messrs. Leigh & Orange, who succeeded in making the handsome pile look beautiful. The entire structure, with the cornices, was outlined with Chinese and Japanese lanterns. On each turret were displayed the illuminated letters, "E. R." Fish lanterns were suspended from each gable and the tower was festooned with rows of lanterns reaching from the dome down to the parapets. As regards the scheme of colour, the main gables were illuminated in red and the remainder of the building in white and variegated lanterns, productive of a splendid effect.

The office of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (Prince's Building 1st floor) was throughout decorated with a number of Japanese lanterns, specially designed and showing the Union Jack and the Japanese national flag crossed. These lanterns outlined the arches, pillars and verandahs of the building and were intersected by a number of Union Jacks, Japanese national flags and house flags.

The illuminations of the second and third floors of the same building were carried out by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at the request of the firms occupying them. They were decorated with red Japanese lanterns also, completely outlining the arches, pillars and verandahs.

The premises of Messrs A Chee & Co., furniture dealers, 17, Queen's Road, were illuminated with some 100 Japanese lanterns with the design of a crown of flowers and the Union Jack and Yellow Dragon between.

The Parsee Club at 11, Shelly Street, was tastefully illuminated with Japanese lanterns.

Yamatani Police Station was tastefully set off with bunting and Chinese streamers, and the decorations were much admired by the Chinese there.

The frontage of the Kowloon Institute, including the window arches, was outlined with Japanese lanterns. In the central arch of the upper verandah was displayed a large cross composed of red lanterns which looked extremely well.

FISH LANTERN PROCESSION.

The fish lantern procession, an "old custom" which has been in vogue for years and years, was, like the illuminations, shorn of much of its beauty by the rain. Starting from West Point at about 8 p.m., the procession proceeded via Queen's Road West and Queen's Road Central. Here the first heavy downpour of rain caused a stoppage. After the rain had abated the procession made another move and proceeded down Pedder's Street. On account of the crowds of pedestrians and rickshas a halt of ten minutes had to be made outside the Hongkong Hotel. The police were very busy keeping the crowds of Chinese back, and the members of the force had to resort to coercive measures to prevent the Celestials from blocking up the line of route. The procession then wended its way along Des Vœux Road, through Wardley Street, and round to the Queen's Statue, arriving there at about 9.40 p.m. The procession had barely reached the Statue when the rain came down in torrents, and extinguished the lanterns which illuminated the fishes, causing the procession to disperse. The "fish" were very pretty, and showed up exceedingly well, their fins blowing about in the breeze, and making the designs very realistic. At intervals Chinese girls dressed in silks of various tints, and with faces decorated with powder and paint, were carried in ornate chairs, adding greatly to the picturesqueness of the scene.

KOWLOON.

The Kowloon community made no pretence of emulating the elaborate scheme of decorations and illuminations carried out on the other side of the harbour, the display made on the premises of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company at Hungthom being the most prominent. The central part of the yard was decorated with the letters "E. R." surmounted by the Royal crown and outlined by double rows of incandescent lights. The letters stood about fifteen feet high and the crown upwards of twenty feet, and the designs were placed in an elevated position near the water front. At the eastern extremity of the Docks the residence of the manager, Mr. W. Wilson, was outlined from roof to the basement by electric arc lights. The Dock illuminations were certainly

among the best exhibited in the colony. No special design was observed in the illumination of the establishment of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, but an effective display was made by the numerous lanterns suspended from the building; during the day bunting was flown from the flag-staff above the clock. The various messes marked the occasion by illuminated lanterns, as also did the Queen's Hotel. The proprietor of the Kowloon Hotel was prevented by unpropitious weather from discharging a number of rockets stored for the purpose on the premises.

THE HARBOUR.

During the day the ships in harbour exhibited bunting lavishly, and at night were illuminated by lanterns that in several cases depicted the entire outlines of the vessels. A very interesting feature of the celebrations was the firework display by the Japanese community. At the original date of the Coronation it will be remembered that through their Consul the Japanese residents here expressed a wish to be allowed to take a distinctive and separate part in this section of the programme, and the Coronation Committee, recognising and appreciating the friendly feeling that prompted the request, readily gave its acquiescence. The display took place in the forenoon, and was watched by hundreds of spectators, whose interest and admiration were aroused to the pitch of enthusiasm as the exhibition progressed. Rocket after rocket ascended from the lighter moored in the harbour off the Naval Yard extension works, and each was a fresh illustration of the ingenuity and originality expended in its composition. Bursting into showers of bright coloured stars, some revealed miniature replicas of the Union Jack, whilst others again showed a succession of figures of men and other creatures of the animal kingdom. At half-past twelve a Royal salute was fired.

When night fell, the appearance of the harbour, gay though it had been throughout the day, carried the memory back to the scenes described in the fairy books of childhood. On its broad bosom, calm now as though typhoons never existed, were seen the outlines of many vessels picked out in coloured lanterns, conspicuous amongst them all being the Japanese cruiser *Chitose* with its illuminated masts and spars, turrets, funnels, and hull. The steamer *Loong-sang*, lying off Blake Pier, also had its shape illustrated by lanterns running aloft and down to the water's edge, the picture thus presented attracting a large share of public attention. H.M.S.S. *Tamar* and *Rinaldo* had not up till this time shown any illuminations, but on a signal gun from the former ship about half-past nine both burst simultaneously into a blaze of light. Then on the *Tamar* was seen the motto "God Save the King" and a large shield enclosing the letters "E. R." whilst, beginning at the water's edge and running up to the points of the three masts, between which they extended, there appeared on the *Rinaldo* light after light, travelling swiftly till the whole scheme of illumination had assumed definite shape; suspended amidships, too, was an illuminated crown that gave the final touch of enhancement to the spectacular effect. Previous to this rockets, exploding with a new splendour in the night, had been sent up from the Japanese lighter, and now the *Tamar* joined in the fiery demonstration of rejoicing, while farther out the U.S.S. *Monadnock* flashed its searchlight over the panorama of dancing light spread out in the harbour and on shore. Then came the rain and with it the end of all these manifestations of a people's rejoicing in the crowning of their King and Queen.

MACAO'S CONGRATULATIONS.

We received on Monday night from the Colonial Secretary's Office the following copy of a telegram from H.E. the Officer Administering the Government of Macao, to H.E. the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong, dated 9th August, 1902:—

"Je vous prie de recevoir les félicitations les plus sincères qui, au nom de la colonie de Macau et en mon propre nom, j'ai l'honneur de vous présenter par ce moyen pour le couronnement de sa gracieuse majesté l'empereur roi Edouard 7.—Secrétaire-Général."

In reply the following telegram was despatched by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, Hongkong, to H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, Macao:—

"I beg to thank Your Excellency for your courteous message of congratulation on this auspicious occasion of the Coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and to assure you that the Colony of Hongkong sincerely appreciates the friendship thus testified by the Colony of Macao."

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The reception held in Government House on the 11th inst. by Major-General Sir William and Lady Gascoigne was a brilliant success. The house and grounds were most tastefully lighted with fairy lamps and Japanese coloured lanterns, and the *Rinaldo, Tamar* and Japanese cruiser *Chitose* co-operated by again exhibiting their striking illuminations. The upper part of the front of the house bore a most attractive and skilful design in small electric lamps, a crown with Prince of Wales's feathers beneath being outlined in the centre with the letter "K" on one side and "R." on the other. To these were added the many torches borne by the troops in their torch-light procession. The guests were most numerous and consisted of all the military and civil officers of the Colony, the naval officers now here, the Japanese naval officers, members of Council, the Consular Corps, and the leading residents, and many ladies. The guests were received personally by the distinguished host and hostess as they arrived, and everything was done to make the entertainment as pleasing and as interesting as possible. Before the musical programme commenced, the company conversing and strolling about the grounds, watched the splendid display of Japanese fireworks in the harbour.

Punctual to the time arranged, the very novel programme was commenced, and the march of the troops around the front grounds to the strains of the bands and in the glare of many torches was very stirring and entertaining. The music which followed, interspersed as it was with trumpet fanfares, massed bugle calls, and the rattle of musketry was distinctly martial and interesting.

The tattoo was taken part in by the following massed bands, drums, fifes, trumpets, bugles and bagpipes:—Royal Welsh Fusiliers' band, drums and fifes; Hongkong Regiment band, drums and fifes; 10th Bombay Infantry band, drums and fifes; Hongkong-Singapore Battalion R.A. bagpipes; Hongkong Volunteers' drums and fifes; Trumpeters, Royal Garrison Artillery Trumpeters, Hongkong-Singapore Battalion; 300 torch bearers, Native Regiments; Firing party, Hongkong Regiment. Conductor—J. H. Moir, Bandmaster, R.W.F.

The programme was as follows:—

Procession and rendezvous.
Trumpeters announce the advancing troops.
1st Post—Massed Trumpeters (Cavalry).
1st Post—Massed Bugles (Infantry).
Descriptive Piece ... "Shot and Shell," ... Asche.
1. Battle music. 2. The dying soldier's dream.
3. Grand march and entry of troops into enemy's camp.
Valse "Officers," Coote.
Massed Bands.
March "Highland,"
Bagpipes—H. K. & S. B. R. A.
Grand Military Tattoo H. Saro.
1. Gun and calls in the distance. 2. Assembly of troops. 3. Grand Tattoo. 4. Creation's hymn. 5. Cavalry last post. 6. Grand finale. 7. Last post (infantry).
Torch-light Procession.
2nd R.W.F.
Overture "Zampa," Herold.
Valse "Plui d'or," Waldteufel.
Barn Dance "Go Bang," Williams.
Selection "Florodora," L. Stuart.
10th B.I.
Overture "French Comedy," Kela Bela.
Valse "The Flower Show," Coote.
Selection "Geisha," Jones.
Galop "Die Wilderer," Gounod.
H.K. REGT.
Selection "Reminiscences of England," Godfrey.
Valse "Santiago," Corbini.
Piccolo Polka "Merriment," Wood.
Selection "Airs of Scotland," Godfrey.
"God Save the King."

Bandmaster Moir and his leading assistants are to be congratulated for the excellent programme provided, which must have entailed much thought and hard work in arranging. During the interval the company adjourned to the supper and refreshment rooms, where everything was provided on a scale which fully sustained the reputation of the host and hostess. Music again commenced, and many made their way to the ball-room, where dancing was indulged in. The function was a most enjoyable and successful one in every respect, and was a very fitting termination to the Coronation festivities.

CELEBRATION AT MACAO.

The Coronation of the King was quietly but loyally celebrated by the small British community of Macao, on Saturday last. The Portuguese authorities most courteously evidenced their respect by declaring the day a holiday for all the government departments, and the troops, instead of being dressed in khaki as usual, were arrayed in full dress uniform. At 11 a.m. a reception was held in the house of Mr. Seaton, the vice-consul at Macao, which was largely attended, and was a most enthusiastic gathering. H.E. Senhor Dr. A. P. Lello, the acting-governor, accompanied by numerous Portuguese officers, attended, and proposed the health of King Edward, which toast was enthusiastically drunk. Mr. Seaton thanked His Excellency, and proposed the health of the King of Portugal, which was heartily responded to by the company. The Portuguese military band also attended. The British river gunboat *Moorhen* was dressed and in the evening was prettily rigged with coloured lanterns. The Portuguese gunboat *Zaire*, the *Heungshan* and Customs launches were also dressed. It had been arranged that the Coronation office should be held in the Protestant Church on the Sunday, but the absence of an Anglican clergyman made this impossible.

A PORTUGUESE TRIBUTE TO THE KING.

Our contemporary *O Porvir*, in its issue of last Saturday prints, with portraits of Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Alexandra, an address of congratulation to the King on his Coronation. The address commences thus:—

"TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

"Sir.—Since the year 1841, the prosperous year of Your Majesty's birth, in which the island of Hongkong was added, as a beautiful pearl, to the British Crown, the Portuguese were the first to co-operate with your loyal and honoured subjects in the progress of this spot, which, from the obscure and almost unknown resort of fishermen it then was, has to-day become one of the most important commercial emporiums of the world, having now, in a name still more precious than its former Chinese name—that of Your Majesty's august mother—a talisman beyond value, which seems to have guided it along the path of the greatest progress. At first but small, as was natural, the Portuguese population of Hongkong rapidly increased in the course of time, until there are to-day some thousands of persons employed in Your Majesty's service and in different branches of commerce and industry."

The address then goes on to hope that the treatment which has been the lot of the Portuguese here in Queen Victoria's reign will be continued, and concludes by offering the modest congratulations of *O Porvir* to His Majesty.

Eho Park Palace, the favourite residence of the Empress Dowager, which has been under repairs and needed renovation owing to the vandalism and ravages of certain foreign troops soon after the fall of Peking, says the *N. C. Daily News* on the authority of a despatch from the Capital, will be ready for occupation by the 20th instant, and it is stated the Empress Dowager intends moving her Court there on or about the 26th. Of course the unlucky Emperor will have to follow his Aunt's train, it being hardly likely that His Majesty will again be allowed to "do things" alone as in 1898.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 13th inst. in the Council Chamber.

PRESENT:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, Major-General Sir W. GASCOIGNE, K.C.M.G. (Commanding the Troops).

Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Sir HENRY SPENCER BERKELEY, Kt. (Attorney-General).

Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Commander R. M. RUMSEY, R.N. (Harbour Master).

Hon. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Dr. F. W. CLARK (Medical Officer of Health).

Hon. Dr. Ho KAI, C.M.G.

Hon. WEI A YUK.

Hon. C. S. SHARP.

Hon. C. W. DICKSON.

Hon. G. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Hon. R. SHEWAN.

Mr. N. J. DRAYSON (Acting Clerk of Councils).

The minutes of the last meeting of Council and of the special meeting held on the 9th inst., having been read and signed,

Hon. R. SHEWAN said—Sir, With reference to these minutes, I beg to move that the answer to Mr. Playfair's question be recorded in full, and that in future the answers to questions of hon. members be recorded in full in the same manner as the questions are recorded. Mr. Playfair has asked an important question, and I cannot see why the answer should not be recorded. I am quite sure the Government are not ashamed of the answers they give to these questions, and therefore I cannot see why they should not record them. The necessity for recording the answers to these questions is so obvious that I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything more on the subject.

Hon. G. W. PLAYFAIR—I beg to second.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, the matter was carefully looked into when the hon. member made a similar suggestion before, and it was found that these minutes of the Council are prepared in quite correct form and according to Parliamentary precedent. I see no sufficient reason myself for departing from the correct form.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—To do what the hon. member desires would be quite out of order. These minutes are merely a record of proceedings, not a detailed report of them. When a question is put, the fact is recorded that the question was put and the answer given. It is necessary to set out the question in full, or the minutes would fail in sensible meaning, but it is not customary nor is it necessary in the minutes to set out in length the answer given. For instance, the minutes simply record the fact that a bill was read the first time or the second time, and so on. The provisions of the bill are not set out in detail in the minutes, and if hon. members desire to know what the details of the bill are, there is a proper place to look for them. So it is with the answers given to questions, and for these reasons it would be unwise, because unnecessary, to adopt the suggestion of the hon. member.

Hon. R. SHEWAN (on a sign of assent from HIS EXCELLENCY)—In the first place, sir, I object to the statement—

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, I rise to order.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Yes, I allowed the hon. member to speak.

Hon. R. SHEWAN—I think I have a right to reply. In the first place, I cannot admit the statement of the Colonial Secretary that it would be incorrect to do as I suggest. Surely it would be more correct to place the question and the answer on record than to place the question and no answer. Then the Hon. Attorney-General said the minutes were but a record of proceedings, but I leave it to you to say whether it is a record merely to say that someone asked a question and the Colonial Secretary replied.

The HARBOUR MASTER—Yes.

Hon. G. W. F. PLAYFAIR—No.

Hon. R. SHEWAN—I leave it to you—I leave it to all sensible men to say whether that is a record; it is absolutely no record at all, and it is perfectly ridiculous to say it is. As I have already said, I believe the Government are perfectly sincere in the answers they give to these questions, and why should not the replies be given in full so that people outside may be given the opportunity of seeing them? As matters stand at present, you cannot comment on it—

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—You may make a motion on it.

Hon. R. SHEWAN—But you cannot comment on it.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—The proper way to comment on it is by way of a motion.

Hon. R. SHEWAN—You cannot elucidate what the Government said in reply to a question, and besides, we unofficial members are not allowed to stand up and ask what is meant, nor can we refer to any record to see what the reply was.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—In courts of law, and in this I think the Senior Unofficial Member will bear me out, the minutes prepared by the registrar are the bare record of what has occurred. For instance, a motion is made, and a record of the fact is set out shortly; the court delivers judgment, refusing the application, and here again this fact is recorded, but the reasons for that judgment are not stated.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—The hon. member seems to forget that there is a reporter here specially paid for recording the proceedings of this Council, and that the proceedings appear in the public Press and are also recorded in the *Hansard*.

Hon. R. SHEWAN—The only official record of the proceedings of this Council, I understand, appears in the *Government Gazette*.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—No.

The HARBOUR MASTER—They are recorded in the *Hansard*, and do not appear in the *Government Gazette* at all.

Hon. R. SHEWAN—If the Government are bound by the *Hansard*.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—They are.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Does the hon. member wish me to take a vote.

Hon. R. SHEWAN—I do.

The motion was then put to the Council and lost.

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO HONGKONG.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, before proceeding with the ordinary business of the meeting, I should like to read to you a telegram I received this morning from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, dated 12th August, 1902:—"His Majesty the King cordially thanks the Executive and Legislative Councils and people of Hongkong for their loyal congratulations to him and Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of their Coronation." (Applause.)

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table Financial Minute (No. 8) and moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table the Report of the Finance Committee (No. 10) and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

QUESTIONS.

Hon. R. SHEWAN—I rise, sir, to put the questions of which I gave notice at last meeting.

The questions were as follows:—

How is the Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund formed?

What does the fund amount to at present?

Do all Civil servants subscribe to it? If not, why not?

What proportion of their salaries is subscribed by those who belong to the Fund?

Do the Government assist this Fund in any way already?

If so, how?

What is the difference between the rate of 3/- per dollar and the rate taken at by 1/9 estimated to amount to per annum?

The difference between 1/6 the rate paid by Ceylon and the rate of the day, say 1/4, is only twopence per rupee, or say 12½ per cent., but at Hongkong the difference will be about 1/3 per

dollar, or over 70 per cent. Why is the Hongkong contribution so much more liberal?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said—The answers to the questions are as follows:—

a. The Fund is regulated by Ordinance No. 15 of 1900 as amended by Ordinance 28 of 1900 and 12 of 1902.

b. On 31st December last the amount at credit was \$109,266, as stated in the annual report laid before Council in the beginning of the year.

c. All Civil servants with salaries of \$240 or more per annum contribute to the Fund, with the exception of a few officers who joined the service before 1st January 1891, that being the date of the initiation of the Fund.

d. 4 per cent.

e. Yes, by guaranteeing 6 per cent. interest on the capital of the Fund.

f. Only an experienced actuary could, after great labour, answer this question. As already explained in Finance Committee, a rough estimate would put the cost to Government at a few hundred dollars next year, rising annually to a maximum of \$12,000 in about thirty years and then rapidly declining till extinction. Officers appointed after last year, whose widows would be likely to draw pension in England, are now contributing on a sterling basis, and therefore the vote affects only those officers appointed before the end of 1901.

g. The reason probably is that Ceylon is practically a gold Colony with the rupee at 1s. 4d. and there is no necessity for that Government to put up more than 2d. the rupee to make an adequate sterling pension in England.

There is nothing more on the subject than the Secretary of State's despatch already laid before Council.

COLLAPSES OF HOUSES.

Hon. G. W. F. PLAYFAIR—Sir, I rise to give notice of the following question which I shall ask at next meeting of Council: "To ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, with reference to the recent collapses of newly erected houses in both Hongkong and Kowloon, and consequent deplorable loss of life, what steps have the Government taken to fix the responsibility? There being no coroner's jury."

The COLONIAL TREASURER—I rise to order, sir. It is debatable matter.

Hon. G. W. F. PLAYFAIR—I am asking a question. (Proceeding.)—There being no coroner's jury, does not the onus rest with the Government?

The COLONIAL TREASURER—Not necessarily.

Hon. G. W. F. PLAYFAIR—But I am asking the question.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—It is debatable.

Hon. G. W. F. PLAYFAIR (continuing)—Does not the onus rest with the Government to see that human life is not heedlessly sacrificed and that punishment is meted out to the guilty? As the plans were passed by the P. W. D. the fault presumably must be in scamped work, and if this is so, will the Government not take steps to punish the wrong-doers and in justice to license contractors under bond or otherwise, so as to have a hold over them in the event of wilful neglect to put in honest work? And finally, will the Government state what the regulations are as to public enquiries being held into accidents such as these?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—It may be as well now to state, for the information of the hon. member, that the reason of there having been no coroner's enquiry so far is that it takes time to get the necessary reports to enable the coroner to judge upon which of these cases, if any, an enquiry is necessary. When these collapses occurred, reports were called upon them from the police and from the Director of Public Works, and an enquiry will be held as soon as the coroner has had time to sift these reports.

Hon. G. W. F. PLAYFAIR—I am much obliged.

THE WATER BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for and regulate the Supply of Water in the Colony of Hongkong and for the Maintenance and Repair of the Works in connection therewith.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved that the Bill be passed.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI—Sir, I desire to ask that my dissent to the passing of the Bill and that of my colleague opposite be recorded.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—The only way to do that is to vote against it.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI—Very well.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Then I understand you oppose it?

Hon. Dr. HO KAI—I do.

The motion that the Bill be passed was then put to the Council. On a division being taken ten voted for the motion and two (Hon. Dr. Ho Kai and Hon. Wei A Yuk) against it.

The Bill was accordingly passed.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council, the Colonial Secretary (Hon. F. B. May, C.M.G.) presiding.

THE VOLUNTEER CONTINGENT.

There was only one minute before the committee, and it was a vote with reference to the payment of the Coronation Contingent.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—I should like to know, Mr. Chairman, whether those members of the Volunteer Contingent who are Government servants are supposed to draw their Government pay in full and this pay in addition?

The CHAIRMAN—I may explain that the attention of the Secretary of State was drawn to that point by telegraph, but an answer has not been received yet.

Hon. C. S. SHARP—This expenditure was never contemplated when the Contingent was sent home?

The COLONIAL TREASURER—The stipulation was that they were to receive no pay whatever.

The CHAIRMAN—I shall read to you the communication of the Secretary of State on the subject, and put you in possession of all the facts I have got.

The communication was read.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—The point I want to make clear in this matter is this. Had it been understood the men were to be paid, would the Colony have been better enabled to make a selection of the Volunteers to go home? (Laughter.) They were told that they would receive no pay when they went home, and they go home and are paid.

The CHAIRMAN—It appears that other Colonial troops were paid.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—We knew that beforehand. The Straits Settlements were not going to give them pay, but they appear to have changed their mind.

Hon. G. W. F. PLAYFAIR—Are there not a lot of these men not going to come back—men that were only there for the Coronation?

The CHAIRMAN—I suppose they will get pay while they are in camp or taking part in the Coronation celebrations.

Hon. C. W. F. PLAYFAIR—I do not suppose a quarter of them were in camp from the 26th of June till the 9th of August, and they would be getting paid all the time.

The vote was put to the meeting and agreed to.

This was all the business.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor writes in *M.A.P.*:—"One of the most interesting of our Viceroy's, home for the Coronation, is Sir Henry Blake, the Governor of Hongkong. Married to a daughter of Bernal Osborne—brother-in-law of the Duchess of St. Albans—and a man of great natural ability and much force of character, he has been an active and successful Governor in various parts of the world. He is an extremely able and close observer; indeed, I may say, I learned more in just ten minutes' conversation with him about the Far East than I could have done in a year over books. Lady Blake, a tall, stately, handsome woman, has much of the brilliant wit of her father. The flower of the flock is Miss Blake—one of the most beautiful Irish girls I have ever seen; very tall, very graceful, with strikingly handsome, well-shaped features, and eyes of combined sweetness and intelligence."

THE HONGKONG CORONATION CONTINGENT.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Alexandra Palace.

London, 11th July, 1902.

There has not been much doing since I wrote last. On the 5th inst., 16 men of our Contingent were to have acted as stewards for the King's dinner, but, as there were enough stewards, our fellows fell in with the rest as Guard of Honour to Princess Christian, who visited the dining-rooms. Major Charman was second in command of the Guard of Honour.

General leave to several of the men was granted some time ago, but all have been recalled to form part of the troops to receive Lord Kitchener to-morrow. The following have not turned up owing to illness:—Sergt.-Major Rodger, Pte. Gillings and Corpl. Gubbay. Special leave was granted to Pte. Horley, whose father died a couple of days ago.

Church Parade was held in the Palace last Sunday. The Archbishop of Canterbury preached.

The men are having a good time. There are always a number of free passes to theatres, etc., issued. We have had fine weather barring a couple of days.

Our special correspondent with the contingent telegraphed under date London, 10th August, 10.55 a.m.:—

On a cold and overcast morning, from 5 a.m., the Hongkong Contingent was for twelve hours stationed with the unmounted Colonial forces at Whitehall. Tremendous crowds were about, cheering and singing the National Anthem. The magnificent coaches and horses in the procession particularly struck our fancy. The firing of guns signalled that Their Majesties had been crowned, whereon all the Colonials broke into cheers.

We leave here on the return journey to Hongkong on the 19th instant.

THE HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

Up to noon on the 9th inst. one fresh case of plague was reported, and up to noon on the 11th inst. two more. Since then 5 cases have been reported. All these were Chinese and all fatal.

The year's figures are now:—540 cases (515 Chinese, 6 Europeans, 19 Other Asiatics); 528 deaths (4 Europeans, 509 Chinese, 15 other Asiatics).

The cases of communicable disease in the Colony last week were:—Plague 14 (Chinese) with 13 deaths; cholera 12 (Chinese), with 11 deaths.

Cholera has claimed over 400 victims this year and small-pox more than 50.

The death returns for the month of June (which appear belated in the *Gazette*) show a total of 592 deaths, of which 29 were in the European and foreign community (25 civilians, 3 Army, 1 Navy), and 563 in the Chinese community. 18 deaths were due to plague, 102 to chest-affections, 35 to cholera, and 32 to malarial fever. The death-rates in the principal registration-districts were:—British and foreign civil community, 30.5 per 1,000 per annum; Chinese, Victoria, land, 23.3 harbour 21.6; Chinese, whole Colony, land, 22.9, boat 24.3 and and boat 23; total civil community, 23.2.

In the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on the 29th ult., an American sailor, 20 years old, belonging to the U.S. warship *Kentucky*, was sentenced to pay a fine of 8 yen for coming in collision with, and causing the death of Shibayama Kanekichi, 56 years old, while riding on a bicycle on the 17th May this year.

According to a telegram from Formosa, about eighty men belonging to the native volunteers (*Jieidan*), stationed in the neighbourhood of Sekihikisorei, rebelled on the morning of the 1st inst., and after killing four Government inspectors, attacked the contingent of troops stationed at Shokosho. The commander of the contingent and several men were killed, a number also being wounded. Two companies of infantry were sent to the assistance of the contingent.

MARCUS ISLAND.

On the morning of the 24th ult., Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is reported to have waited on the Emperor and represented to his Majesty the Marcus Island question in detail, also reporting the despatch of the cruiser *Kasagi* to that island.

Contrary to previous statements, the *Jiji* reports that the expedition organised in America to take possession of the island left Honolulu in a sailing ship on the 11th ult. As the leaders of the expedition may be ignorant of the relations between Japan and the island they will probably be surprised to discover the Japanese in possession and settled there. The Japanese in turn will be surprised at the appearance of a body of foreigners, and trouble might very likely ensue. The Japanese Government has therefore deemed it necessary to take precautionary measures and has instructed Mr. Ishii, Secretary to the Foreign Office, to proceed to the island and explain the situation to the American expedition on its arrival there. The *Jiji* adds that it was in 1879 (the *Kokumin* gives the date as 1883) that the Japanese first visited the island. Mr. Mizutani, the present lessee, visited the island for the first time in 1896, and sent over twenty labourers from Bonin Island in December of the same year and commenced the trade in "fool" birds—i.e. birds which allow themselves to be caught without attempting to escape, "boobies" English sailors call them. In the following year, Mr. Mizutani returned to Tokyo and obtained the lease, and in July 1898 it was announced that the island would be placed under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo-fu Government. The occupation of the island by Japan according to the law of nations is, it is urged, complete both in form and fact. It was in 1890 that the Americans first visited the island.

The *Osaka Mainichi* states that Mr. Mizutani took with him thirty-seven men and women when he first settled on the island. Many of them, however, returned, and the present number of permanent inhabitants is only six. From that time to the present the island has been visited twice by American vessels and in 1898 a warship called there for a supply of water and fuel. The fact of the occupation of the island by Japan is, it is thought, probably known to the American Government. Upon arrival at the island, the American expedition may be surprised at the presence of a Japanese war-ship, but doubtless an understanding will be arrived at. The question is not likely to cause any trouble there, but will probably become a diplomatic one. The *Asahi* states that about 1898 an American sailing vessel visited the island and fired upon the Japanese residents there, carrying away water and coconuts. But surely this is incredible. In January last year another vessel called at the island and offered to carry away the inhabitants, who explained, however, that they were there of their own free will bird-catching. The vessel then put to sea.

The *Osaka Asahi* publishes a letter from Honolulu, dated the 15th ult., which gives some particulars of the Rosehill expedition:—

"Guano is produced in large quantities on Marcus Island, which it is also considered would make a splendid fishing station. Captain Rosehill, a resident of Honolulu, has declared that the island was discovered by himself. He addressed a memorial to the United States Government, declaring the island to be an American possession. He consulted with Mr. Peacock, a rich merchant at Honolulu and Mr. Thomas Fitch, an engineer. Marcus Guano Company. Recently Captain Rosehill visited San Francisco to charter a vessel and make other preparations for proceeding to the island. There he learned (as already reported) that the island had been occupied by the Japanese. It is regarded as impossible for Captain Rosehill to abandon the scheme now, and the members of the expedition declare they will drive the Japanese away from the island. It is believed here (Honolulu) that the Japanese will not easily yield to the expedition and that a diplomatic question will ensue between the United States and Japan. Captain Rosehill and his party sailed from Honolulu on the 10th inst. in the sailing ship *Julia E. Whalen*, bound for Marcus Island. The crew of the vessel consists of

Captain Rosehill, his mate, a cook, five sailors, and five coolies who will be employed in gathering guano. There were also with the expedition Professor Bryan, a naturalist, and Professor Sedgwick, a chemist, who will examine the animal and vegetable products of the island. There is much speculation on the result of the expedition."

The *Kobe Chronicle* reports that the cruiser *Kasagi*, which on the 23rd ult. was despatched to Marcus Island, returned to Yokosuka on the 3rd inst. Mr. Ishii, of the Foreign Office, returned by the cruiser, and Captain Sakamoto, in command, reported the result of his mission on the 4th inst. to the Navy Department. The report is to the effect that twenty-nine Japanese were residing on the island, and Lieutenant Akimoto and sixteen men were left in charge, with instructions to explain the situation on the arrival of the expected expedition from the United States under Captain Rosehill. Mr. Ishii gives the following account of his visit to the island:—

"When I left Yokosuka I intended to stay on Marcus Island about ten days, and await the arrival of the American expedition, but we found it impossible to remain there so long. The island is a coral reef the coast precipitous, and there is no harbour for the shelter of vessels. The water is so deep in the neighbourhood of the island that it was impossible to anchor the vessel, and consequently we had to cruise. The supply of coal was limited, and it was impossible for the cruiser to remain long. As it was not known when the American expedition would arrive, it was decided to leave a lieutenant with sixteen men. Temporary quarters were fixed up for the marines, and a Japanese flag hoisted."

Mr. Ishii left a letter with the commander of the party, explaining their mission to the island, which was to be shown to the Commander of the American expedition on its arrival.

Marcus Island has been described, continues Mr. Ishii, as being situated in 24 deg. 14 min. North latitude and 154 deg. East longitude, but according to the close survey made by the *Kasagi*, its situation is 24 deg. 17 min. 30 sec. North latitude, and 154 deg. 4 min. 30 sec. East longitude. It is one of the coral islands in the Pacific, and long coral reefs are visible in rows in the vicinity—a very fine sight. The island is covered with trees, including palms, and birds of various species are very numerous. The Japanese on the island live in huts made of palm leaves, and are engaged in the pursuit of fishing and bird-catching. The skins of the birds are stuffed, sent to Yokohama, and exported to Europe for millinery use. It was stated to be the intention of the settlers to proceed further south to some of the uninhabited islands, as the birds were getting scarce.

THE "TERRIBLE'S" NEW RECORD.

Yesterday, says the *Singapore Free Press* of the 5th inst., was a great day for Singapore and greater still for the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, for the world's record for coaling, hitherto held by Hongkong, was beaten in splendid fashion by the Tanjong Pagar people, who put aboard the *Terrible* in five hours, the grand total of 1,510 tons of coal, an average of 302 tons per hour, or actually 30 tons per hour more than was effected at Hongkong, whose average only amounted to 272.

How it was done remains to be told and also of the adverse circumstances under which the task was performed. Preparations had certainly been made by the Tanjong Pagar Company, instructed by Messrs. Paterson Simons and Co. the Navy Contractors, but these were for Sunday, when the *Terrible* was expected and coal had been stacked along by the wharf edge at section six and lighters loaded ready for the fray. Crowds of coolies had received orders to work at their hardest pitch with a hint of extra *kudos* at the end and in fact if the *Terrible* had come in at daylight on Sunday morning all was prepared for her arrival and the coolies would have tackled her in the cool morn.

But Capt. Scott had in some way or other received a message, certainly not from the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, to the effect that he would not go alongside the wharf here, but

would take in 500 tons of coal from lighters in the Roads. Previously to this, however, Mr. Sellar had written to Captain Scott asking to be informed when the *Terrible* would arrive at Singapore as he would make preparations for her prompt coaling dispatch. A reply was made to the effect that Captain Scott would wire when the *Terrible* left Hongkong. Accordingly from later information Mr. Sellar calculated the *Terrible* would be here on Sunday. Delayed at Hongkong, the vessel was a day late, and it was not until yesterday morning at seven minutes past ten that she was alongside the wharf ready for her coals, but she was unprepared for anything in the way of record-breaking. Mr. Sellar went on board and informed Captain Scott that it was the Tanjong Pagar Co.'s intention to endeavour to break the Hongkong record and he (Captain Scott) at once courteously offered the assistance of his men.

The offer, however, was declined, Tanjong Pagar preferring to accomplish its big order unaided, and accordingly at 10.7 the coolies began their five-hour task. Throughout the whole of this time they worked like Trojans with pick and shovel, basket and pole, bossed by their own foremen and watched by their contractors, Mr. Tan Kheam Hock and several Tanjong Pagar officials and some from Paterson Simons. No halt for *makan*; they took this as they plodded on and with the work at its height, in the blinding clouds of grimy dust and under the fierce scorching sun rays. Capt. Scott said as he watched the crowds of coolies swarming ant-like up and down the gangway on either side of the ship, that he had never seen anything like it. At Hongkong special preparations had been in progress on ship and wharf for two days previous to the attempt at record lowering, a band played merrily to encourage the workers and the coolies were assisted by the *Terrible's* crew, all the Chinamen did was to carry the coal to the ship, where it was received and bunkered, but at Tanjong Pagar yesterday the coolies were in command of the *Terrible*, they invaded her and held her decks and all the jolly Jacks and gallant Marines did was to look on admiringly and wonder how the yellow devils did it, for, of the 1,500 tons odd, they carried every ounce to the ship, discharged and bunkered it, and all the *Terribles* did was to see that there was no obstruction in the path of the coolies.

By seven minutes after three the task was accomplished and eight hundred grimy unkempt coolies laid back and revelled in luxuries, delight pictured on their countenances despite the thick veil of coal-dust. And so Tanjong Pagar broke the World's record for coaling and lowered Hongkong's colours, and she did, to her credit, under conditions that were almost normal, for besides the *Terrible* being unprepared, there was other work at Tanjong Pagar to be done that day. As a matter of fact nine ships discharged something like 2,244 tons of coal and 2,891 tons were bunkered, this including the coaling of the French mail.

This shows what Singapore can do when put to it, for it stands to reason that if the above feat can be performed under such conditions as yesterday's, that in time of war even better could be done, for it is almost certain that at such a time merchant vessels would have to wait for His Majesty's Navy and it would be hardly likely that a French mail would simultaneously require to be coaled. The *Terrible* was coaled yesterday practically under ordinary circumstances and it is a feather in the cap of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company and a matter of congratulation for Singapore.

When it was all over and the *Terrible* was resuming her former spick and span appearance previous to her departure, it was a proud moment for Mr. Sellar when Capt. Percy Scott congratulated him as Manager of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company on the excellent work performed. "You must wire to the Admiral" (the Admiral on the China Station) said he, "and tell him what you have done. That you have put fifteen hundred and ten tons of coal on board the *Terrible* in five hours, which I think is the best performance that has ever been accomplished," and by way of conclusion the gallant Captain mentioned that the Press must know it, for it was a matter in which His Majesty's Government took a deep interest and there was a general interest in

view of the public attention that had been drawn to Hongkong's recent achievement.

It was nearly five o'clock before the *Terrible* weighed anchor, since ere she did so the body of one of her complement, a petty officer, who died as the vessel was coming into Singapore, was born from the ship's side by a firing party of tars from H.M.S. *Vestal*, preparatory to interment in the Bukit Timah Cemetery.

Soon all was ready and the huge vessel, the first of its size to attempt the passage, noiselessly glided out through the western channel in charge of Captain Owen. It was a beautiful scene, for the rays of the setting sun glinted on the brightly polished brasswork of the cruiser strangely contrasting with her sombre-coloured hull. Crowds watched her departure from the wharf-side and as she passed the French mail, flags dipped and the French band struck up a lively tune, and the last heard from our famous cruiser was "Auld Lang Syne," now changing to "Home, Sweet Home" as she passed out of Keppel Harbour, over that course rendered famous by the passage of the *Dido* bearing homewards her freight of gallant officers and tars.

THE FIGURES.

Appended are the actual figures of the coaling:—

Vessel arrived alongside the wharf at 9.30 a.m. and work was started at seven minutes past ten.

From 10.7 to 11 a.m. 260 tons were put on board

" 11 " 12 " 290 "

" 12 " 1 p.m. 310 "

" 1 " 1 " 305 "

" 2 " 3 " 310 "

and at 3.7 1,510 tons had been put in the bunkers, an average of 302 tons per hour against the former record of 272 tons per hour at Hongkong.

A TONGSHAN SENSATION.

A British soldier named Jones, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, caused a great sensation in Tongshan in the early part of the week, says the *P. & T. Times* of the 2nd inst., by a serious assault on a neighbour named Becker, the proprietor of a small restaurant or hotel. The issues are serious enough in all conscience as it is, but there is every reason for Jones to congratulate himself that he has not to be arraigned for the most serious of all criminal charges. Jones, who like all the men detailed for special duty on the railway service, was a man of excellent character, had possibly reacted to the conditions that often overcome men in the great heat, and had been taking far more than was good for him. Late on Saturday night or early on Monday morning he went to Becker's premises and demanded admission and drink after the door had been closed for business. The proprietor steadily refused to open, but as the disturbance continued and the man became threatening, he somewhat unwisely fired off one or two chambers of a revolver. This, instead of deterring the applicant, seems only to have further enraged him. He went along to his own quarters and excitedly told his comrades that an attack was about to be made on them by the Germans. The men seem to have risen to the situation, and recognised the real source of the alarm, but before they could restrain their comrade, he had seized his rifle and cartridges and had rushed back to the hotel, where he fired at point-blank range through the door. As chance had it, the unfortunate proprietor was still on guard, and received three bullets in rapid succession in the hand and neck. Jones was soon followed, seized and promptly put under arrest, while Dr. Moorhead was called and at once took charge of the wounded man. Jones's conduct after arrest could only be explained by the delirium of drink. Mr. Becker was able to be brought down to Tientsin by the mail train on Thursday, and then seemed to be doing fairly well; no fatal issue is feared.

We need hardly state, says the *P. & T. Times*, that this unhappy incident has produced a profound sensation in Tongshan.

A Japanese Government telegram received at Tokyo on the 31st ult. from Port Arthur stated that twenty cases of cholera were reported in the city on that day, thirteen of which ended fatally.

PENANG IN 1901.

The administration report on Penang, for 1901 notes that the actual revenue for 1901 was \$2,221,990, an increase of \$458,878 over 1900, while the expenditure amounted to \$1,814,313, an increase over 1900 of \$414,975.

The figures of the Trade Returns for the year show a decrease on both imports and exports as compared with 1900; the decrease being \$7,503,665 in the former and \$3,496,717 in the latter. The total values were—imports \$63,716,747; exports, \$66,133,165. There was no decrease in the value of imports from the United Kingdom, but the principal decrease of about \$5,000,000 was in imports from British Colonies. On the other hand there was a large decrease in the exports to the United Kingdom of over 5½ millions, with increases of over half a million to Colonies and of nearly 2 millions to foreign countries.

The docking and slip accommodation of the port is becoming inadequate for its requirements, as several ships were unable to go into dock when acquired to be surveyed. Mr. Matthews of Messrs. Coode, Son, and Matthews visited the port in December and inspected the harbour works and proposed improvements. By his advice an extension of the new iron pier now under construction is to be made northwards. By this extension, the total length of the pier will be 600 feet and the width of the viaduct will be increased from 25 to 30 feet, at an estimated cost of £51,000.

The attention of the Assistant Superintendent of Forests has been chiefly directed to the collection and planting out of gutta-producing trees especially paladium varieties. A plantation of paladium gutta was made in the Northern Forest Reserve on the Island. Seeds were obtained from trees growing about the Waterfall valley, from which some 3,000 plants were grown. Thousands of young stumps have been obtained and kept in a nursery for future planting. The Waterfall Gardens have been maintained in their former condition, a new plant-house added, and an addition made to the herbarium.

DACOITS IN NORTH SIAM.

Gang-robbery is reported in the *Straits Times*, to be rife in Northern Siam. The other day a gendarmerie station at Phre was rushed and a number of rifles stolen. When the last mail left, a story was current in Bangkok to the effect that gang-robbers had threatened to sack the important town of Lakon Lampong. It was said that at Phre both European and Siamese places of business have been raided, that the Governor had had to leave town, and that the place was in charge of 300 Shan gang-robbers. These men were said to be provided with firearms.

The *Siam Observer* of the 31st ult. says:—

A strong body of troops left Bangkok to-day for Pré, via Pitsanuloke, to deal with the Shan dacoits who have looted Muang Pré and Muang Lawng. The marauders are now said to be over six hundred strong, but this is only rumour and is very probably an exaggeration. Previous estimates have put the number at about 300. As to the origin of the disturbances, this is at present somewhat difficult to ascertain, but one report has it that a number of the Shans were either arrested, or stopped for enquiry as to their business, by the police, and that the dacoits thereupon gathered and made a feud of it. Where the dacoits have come from is a matter of uncertainty. They may have come across the border from the Burmese side. There is, indeed, a report that the Shans entered the Monthon Bayap, or the Province of Chiengmai, in small parties disguised as traders, and concentrated at Muang Lawng. Supposing this report be correct, the challenging of one such party by the police would be intelligible, but, of course, that action could not be regarded as the real origin of the raid. There are many Shan settlers in Chiengmai province itself. It is estimated that about five per cent. of the inhabitants of Pré and Nakon Lampang are Shan settlers. It is possible that the dacoits may be such settlers from some part of Chiengmai province, but this, again, is only conjecture. Europeans do not appear to have been attacked. The measures taken by the authorities, and the strong force of troops

sent to the scene, to be reinforced on their way thither, are expected to put an end to the trouble as speedily as possible.

Writing editorially on the same subject, our contemporary says:—In any case the affair is apparently one of dacoity pure and simple, having no political significance.

RUSSIAN OUTRAGE AT NEWCHWANG.

29th July.

Information has come to hand which will indicate the urgent necessity for the presence of gunboats or vessels of war other than those of Russian nationality at Newchwang. The Russians are riding the high horse in Manchuria and at Newchwang, the Provincial Treaty Port, thereby crushing all attempts at foreign development of trade unless Russian. The "open door," as far as Manchuria is concerned under present circumstances, is one of those recently coined but incongruous terms which are diplomatically used by Russians and others in high places to conceal the real facts of the case. Russia, it is true, is fighting for the "open door" in Manchuria, but it is only to be opened to Russia; other nations need not apply. Daily, weekly and monthly are the astute representatives of Russia in the Far East securing effective bolts to the "open door" which will enable them to make a firm barrier of that door against all comers, particularly the nation responsible for the opening of the most Treaty Ports in China to the trade of the world. On all prominent positions in and around Newchwang one might have recently observed large posters in Chinese characters stating that the Newchwang Steam Ferry Tug and Lighter Co. had made arrangements to carry on an inland navigation service and had secured the necessary passes enabling them to do so. The posters were placarded through the order of Messrs. Bandinel & Co., the general managers. It was arranged that the first sailing should take place on 20th July to Tienchuangtai, and a number of applications were made through the managers for towing native cargo-craft to that place, which is a rather important inland trade centre about 17 miles up the Liao River. The leading foreign merchant in the Port, thinking it would be a good method of inaugurating the service by having a picnic party on board, made all arrangements accordingly, and invited a number of guests to partake of his hospitality, on Sunday, 29th July, aboard the steam launch *Guilcar*, which it was hoped would be the pioneer of inland steam navigation in Manchuria. These arrangements were made without reckoning possible Russian aggression, which soon changed from possibility to certainty; and word reached the Russian authorities at Newchwang of the posting of the notices, and the registration of the two launches *Guilcar* and *Kwongtung*. Orders were given for the notices to be torn down; the poor unfortunate Chinese who posted them were seized and thrown into prison to await trial, while the Customs Commissioner was notified by the Russian Administrative Bureau that the service to Tienchuangtai would not be permitted by them. At the same time they ordered the Commissioner to cancel the clearance papers which had been issued for the *Guilcar* on the 20th for Tienchuangtai. At 10 p.m. on 19th July, an official of the Customs went on board and took the said papers from the lowdah of the *Guilcar* without informing the owners and general manager of their intention. On Sunday, the 20th, about 10 a.m., the picnic party collected on board the *Guilcar* but went down the river instead of up, since word had leaked out that instructions had been issued to the police patrol boat to stop and if necessary fire on the *Guilcar* in order to stop her if any attempt were made to go up river. When this order was given the *Guilcar*, as on all occasions, was flying the red ensign of the British Mercantile Marine, and further, this order was given in a Chinese port opened by treaty to the trade of the world through the energies of Great Britain. Fancy such events as these taking place in a treaty port in which the mercantile flag, according to Customs returns, was represented last year as follows:—British 144, America 10, German 40, Norway 7, Sweden 1, Russia 2, Austria 3, Japan 181, and China 3 vessels, which indicated that Russia as far as trade interest in

and around Newchwang is concerned, takes the second lowest position! Under such circumstances it is a pity, in the face of Russia's attitude, that the American Government should find it convenient to permit its able Consul to seek holiday while such intricate trade questions are at stake, leaving commercial interests in the hands of a member of an alien state, and no British or Japanese men-of-war are present to back the exertions of their capable representatives.—*N.-C. Daily News*.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 11th August.

CELEBRATING THE CORONATION.

The Coronation celebration in Canton consisted of illuminations and fireworks in the English Concession, Shameen, on Saturday night. Numbers of flower-boats remained at anchor opposite the bund to witness the sight, and a very enjoyable evening was passed.

H. E. TAO MU'S RETIREMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been anxiously waiting for the Imperial order for him to hand over the seals of office to the provincial governor Tak Sow. A telegram was sent by the Viceroy to make enquiries at Peking, and an answer has been received to the effect that His Excellency must wait till the arrival of the new *futai* (provincial governor) Li Hing-yui at Canton before he hands over the seals.

DEATH OF A GENERAL.

General Ma Shing-chee, who has been in Kwangsi for over ten years as assistant to Governor So Yun Chon, was killed in battle with the rebels in Kwangsi.

DENGUE FEVER.

Ninety per cent. of the people of Canton, native as well as foreign, have been suffering from dengue fever. Most of the patients, it is said, have been cured by doses of *lap-sap-cha* as suggested by your correspondent in his letter published on the 5th inst.

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the *P. & T. Times* of the 2nd inst.:—

News has reached the Provincial authorities in Paoing that Ching, the man who recently led the Associated Villagers, has been captured in a *hsien* in Northern Honan called Ling Ch'eng. He was promptly decapitated and his head sent to be a deterrent to others in his own district of Kwang Tsung in S. W. Chihli.

It is now all but a settled matter that the bridge across the river in the French Concession will be *vis-à-vis* the Rue Courbet. On the eastern bank it will debouch into a road yet to be made, which will reach the Railway Station in a sweeping curve, a good deal to the north of the present paved road. It is to be hoped when the new thoroughfare is opened to traffic that it will be a free road open to all.

A very extensive scheme is being broached by the Tientsin Land Improvement Syndicate. It involves nothing less than connecting the river with the Grand Canal by the cutting of an artificial water-way large enough to give passage to sea-going junks. The existing small canal that skirts the race-course near the houses of Messrs. Detring and J. M. Dickinson would be the route in part followed.

The s.s. *Min* arrived at the Bund on Thursday. We regret to hear that on the voyage up she developed a case of cholera in the fore-cabin; on enquiry we find that there was also one case among the Chinese passengers. The sufferers have been removed to the T.P.G. isolated camp down near the "cutting" and the ship has had a thorough visit from the *corps de sanitation*. The vessel was passed on Wednesday at Taku by the port sanitary officials, but anchored for the night in the river. It is supposed the infection arose in the vegetable food sold by the sampan men.

Our latest Chefoo news, is that the cause of the recent disaster in the C.I.M. Boys' School in the opinion of the Shanghai analysts was cholera, but our readers will see that the school doctor strongly controverts this statement. We understand from private sources that the opinion of the School doctor was shared by the naval doctors, who so ably co-operated at the crisis. We fear that the episode will illustrate

the old difficulty of a satisfactory lay judgment, when doctors differ. We also hear that our enterprising neighbours are seriously contemplating a newspaper in their port.

We have some reason for suspecting that negotiations are in progress at last for the establishment of a British Post Office in Tientsin, and that Britons here will not much longer be under the postal penalties from which Shanghai and the southern ports have been delivered. We feel just a little sorry that the ever improving Chinese Post Office has not stepped in and taken the wind out of our sails by offering equal facilities: it is an institution which deserves to prosper. Our sympathy with its struggles against hard competition, however, does not make our appreciation of the advantage of getting letters home for five cents instead of ten.

Private letters from Hwai Lu (on the Shansi border) dated the 21st instant, state that the city is simply infested with bad characters. "They give out that they are employees of the railway and are terrorising not only the whole neighbourhood but also the officials. A day or two ago they went to a village hard by through which the telegraph passes, and told the people that the Government had given up the telegraph, and now closed the office. They stated that they had been sent to instruct the telegraph people how to pull up the poles and remove the wires. I need hardly state that their action nearly got the whole village into serious trouble with the officials."

We are sorry to state that our French neighbours have had two cases of suicide in their military forces this week. A sergeant in the Artillery shot himself with a revolver. The man was exceptionally well thought of by his officer and comrades and the explanation unofficially given is that an impending punishment for a petty fault preyed on his mind. This hardly seems to us adequate: stress of heat and weather, like we have recently been having, produces very depressing effects on certain temperaments and constitutions, issuing in obscure mental derangement. Both in India, as every reader of Kipling knows, and in Indo-China these calamities most frequently occur at the heat climacteric. The other case was that of a bugler at Shanhaikwan; this was precisely similar to that in Tientsin.

We understand that a large party is coming out to strengthen the London Mission in Tientsin this autumn; quite a number of married ladies is expected.

Our city correspondent writes:—

It is the intention of the Viceroy Yuan to be quit once for all of the useless hangers on and petty officials at the Yamens. We hear that in Tientsin the days of the unspeakable *ya-is* and the stupid squeezing *ti-paos* are finished. If His Excellency's new departure succeeds, his example is sure to be followed.

Prince Su, in Peking, is better and again attends to business. The cholera in Peking is much worse, and the hospital accommodation is still insufficient.

We hear that the Viceroy has sent large sums of money to the foreign banks to meet the necessities of the many experiments in education, etc., that are about to be inaugurated.

The foreign Powers wished the ceremony of handing over Tientsin to be very formal, and overtures were made to get Prince Ching and Wang Wen-shao down, but, like the men in the parable, they all began to make excuse. At present there is a chance that the somewhat unpleasant duty may be imposed on Prince Chun on his return from England. He is due in Tientsin about the appointed time.

A Censor who in the reform movement of 1898 was favourable to Kang Yu-wei, a Mr. Suen Piao Luh, and who escaped vengeance by flight, has been taken in Shensi during the last week. On asking for instructions from Peking, the local authorities were told to act warily, so as not to provoke foreign criticism.

M. Dabail having been appointed to represent France in Peking, will probably be replaced at the Court of Japan by M. Harmand, whose return has always been a possibility, the *Japan Mail* says. Japanese newspapers announce that M. Dubail received formal notice of his appointment on the 25th July, but of course the news had been known telegraphically for some time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

ALLEGED ARMS-SMUGGLING THROUGH MACAO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 8th August.

SIR,—In your to-day's issue you stated that a Portuguese reader said "that the official enquiries at Macao did not prove that arms were not so smuggled." I may add that not only the reader you alluded to, but the majority of the Portuguese community believe that to be so, and especially those who are acquainted with the facts and have thoroughly analysed the so-called official enquiries. The request of Mr. Romano to contradict the said rumour is entirely out of the question, although he did it at the request of the Macao Government.

Not wishing to take too much space in your columns, I would only point out first the wording of the official circular from Mr. Lello in the *Bolletim*, and then proceed to comment on the replies given by the different heads of Departments whom this circular was directed to. The circular says that it is expressly recommended to exercise the greatest vigilance not to allow importation of arms into Macao and that the rumour is current in Hongkong, published in a newspaper, etc. The words in italics will be further commented upon. A careful study of the replies to the official circular will reveal no uniformity of statement made by the addressees: it seems that those who knew of the facts tried to be ignorant of them, as will be seen hereafter; others confined themselves to showing their zeal and obedience to the Acting Governor, by assuring him that strict enquiries have been made to find out the truth and so on. Wonderful, indeed, it is how the strict enquiries were carried on within a few hours and how the replies came back like a flash! In fact, documents of this sort I would call an "improvised combination" and far from being reliable. . . . The third is the only one document, amongst the lot, reliable, short and sweet, which reveals the truth of the facts. It says that since the 15th October, 1901, no arms were imported thither—which implies that before the said date they were actually imported. If any doubt is entertained on this matter, an application to the Harbour Department for the date of the licence granted to the Macao Government to import arms, will soon elicit the whole truth. . . . The rumour that has been going on about the smuggling of arms in Macao, originated in Macao itself, and not in Hongkong as the circular incorrectly says. For the sake of truth both the official circular and its replies were nothing but a farce in the eyes of the public. Now you see, Mr. Editor, that the Portuguese reader was quite right to say what you have stated to-day.

I have no reason to state that the rumour in Macao as to the smuggling of arms is quite well founded. My principal object is that the documents published in the last Macao *Bolletim* did not convince the public of the false rumour of the alleged smuggling; on the contrary, it gives occasion for further comments.—Yours, etc.,

VERITAS.

PROCEDURE IN THE COUNCIL AND ELSEWHERE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 8th August.

SIR,—In your report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Legislative Council a curious incident took place which appears to me to be contrary to parliamentary rules:—It is the following:—

"HON. R. SHEWAN rose to a point of order. He said—No. 4 does not seem to have come up."

"The COLONIAL TREASURER—I explained it."

"HON. R. SHEWAN—Excuse me, I am addressing the President of the Council."

Why the hon. member refused to accept the Colonial Treasurer's reply I fail to understand. Is it not a recognised rule of debate that

although questions are invariably put to the Chair the replies are given by the head of the department concerned?

The same hon. member, in withdrawing his amendment on the "pensions to widows and orphans" said that he did not think it right to vote away public money without knowing how much he was voting. This is a proper performance of his duties for which he is to be highly commended. It would, however, be interesting to know what the shareholders in the China and Manila S. S. Co. who were present at the last annual meeting think of the hon. member's present attitude as compared with his action as chairman of that meeting, when they made the futile attempt to be enlightened on the financial position of the company.

The contrast is at least instructive.—Yours, etc.,

WINK T'UTHEREYE.

HONGKONG CHESS CLUB.

The remaining cable game with Singapore has now reached the following stage:—

White.		Black.	
(Hongkong).	(Singapore).	(Hongkong).	(Singapore).
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	17 Kt-K 3	P-Q 4
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	18 B-Q 3	Q-K 2
3 B-Kt 5	Kt-B 3	19 P-B 4	P t P
4 Castles	B-B 4	20 Kt t P	B-K 3
5 Kt t P	Kt t Kt	21 B-B 3	Kt-Kt 4
6 P-Q 4	Q-K 2	22 Kt-K 3	Kt t B
7 P t B	Q t P	23 P t Kt	Kt-B 2
8 Kt-B 3	Castles	24 Kt t B P	Q-B 4 ch
9 B-K 2	Q-K 2	25 Kt-Q 4	B-Kt sq
10 P-K B 4	Kt-B 3	26 R-Q sq	Kt-Q 4
11 P-K 5	Kt-K sq	27 P-K 6	Q t B P
12 Kt-Q 5	Q-Q sq	28 Q-K 5	Kt-B 3
13 B-Q 3	P-B 4	29 P-B 5	KR-Q sq
14 B-B 4	K-R sq	30 B-Kt sq	R-Q 4
15 Q-R 5	Kt-Q 5	31 Q-B 4	QR-Q sq
16 B-Q 2	P-B 3		

CONFUSION AT PEKING.

In its Notes on Native Affairs, the *N.-C. Daily News* says:—

A high official in Peking, writing to a friend in this port on the subject of developing the mineral resources of the Empire, complains that "everything is topsy-turvy in the Capital. The Head Office of the Department of Railways and Mines (Lu-Kuang Chung-chi) has no power or sap at all in anything relating to questions of which it is nominally the head; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs usurp everything. Whenever anyone presents a petition for permission to open a mine or construct a railway, the latter has never yet failed to pick such petitions to pieces or impose such heavy and absurd conditions that no sane person would consent to them. In fact these petitions rarely get as far as the Head Office of Railways and Mines, the documents being almost always squashed the moment they enter the Foreign Office! Chang Yen-mao (now an expectant Vice-President of one of the Six Boards) who is, nominally, Assistant Director-General of Railways and Mines and stands third in the Department, with all the goodwill in the world is but a mere figurehead, with permission only to draw his salary and keep quiet. Although Taotai Shen Tun-ho, who was recently specially applied for by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from the Governor of Shansi to come to Peking to join the Department of Railways and Mines as an adviser and councillor, has arrived at the Capital, he is given neither power nor opportunity to exercise his talents, merely because the old fogies at the Foreign Office put a stop to all applications getting to the Department. That is the sort of 'reform' we are getting in Peking!"

Jen Tac-yung, Governor of Chekiang, by advice of Taotai Hsu Ting-kan, Commissioner of the Chekiang Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Hangchow, has decided to make a general topographical survey of the province to locate the various coal and mineral resources in it for future development. The Chinese Minister at London has therefore been asked to engage a first-class mining engineer and mineralogist, who is expected to arrive in Shanghai by the beginning of October next.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

The Paris correspondent of a London evening paper states that "The election of M. Beau as successor to M. Doumer continues to cause a considerable amount of agitation in the political world. The fact is that M. Doumer, who is an extraordinarily able man, possessed of enormous will power, and oratorical powers of a high order, managed during the time that he was Governor of Indo-China to rub the Foreign Affairs people the wrong way. M. Doumer's methods, although he did not actually say so, were modelled on those of certain English colonial administrators of his acquaintance for whom he did not attempt to conceal his hearty admiration. Now a man of real initiative always has a hard time of it in France and M. Doumer, who pushed a line of policy entirely his own in Indo-China, did not, of course, escape the usual censure. That he left the colony in a much more prosperous condition than that in which he found it is incontestable. His worst enemies admit it. They accuse him, however, of extravagance, of dealing in a not too tactful manner with the natives, &c. The man's enormous virility impresses one strongly, and virility in a colonial administrator being exactly what the French are always crying out for, it seems a pity that a man possessed of that quality occupying an important colonial position should be immediately hounded down for personal and party motives. Why the nomination of M. Beau has been construed into a political blow for M. Doumer is that M. Beau has "Quai d'Orsay" stamped all over him in large letters. He is an intimate friend of Delcassé, under whom he served for some time, and it was exactly M. Delcassé who had always disapproved of the colonial policy of M. Doumer; so that his *protege's* nomination looks very much like a disavowal on the part of the Government of the latter's policy in the Far East. The Quai d'Orsay people, on the other hand, declare that the nomination of M. Beau is no reflection on M. Doumer whatever, that M. Pierre Baudin was first offered the post."

This is interesting but evidently a very partial statement.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE.

Some time ago we indicated generally the intention of the Russians to connect the Trans-Siberian Railway by steamer, not only with the chief ports in China and Japan, but also with the main lines to Europe, America, and Australia, and thus, in a sense, alter the position of the centre of magnitude of the carrying trade of the world. The services hitherto carried on are (1) one from Vladivostok to Shanghai via Kiaochau, Chefoo, Port Arthur, Jinsen, Nagasaki, Fusan, and (2) from Vladivostok to Port Arthur via Nagasaki. Henceforth there will be five services—namely, (1) Port Arthur to Vladivostok via Nagasaki; (2) Shanghai to Vladivostok via Port Arthur, Jinsen, and Nagasaki; (3) Shanghai to Vladivostok via Nagasaki; (4) Shanghai to Vladivostok via Port Arthur, Nagasaki, Fusan, and Yuensan; (5) Dalny (Talienwan) to Chefoo via Port Arthur. The rates for passengers from Vladivostok to Shanghai will be 55 roubles first class and 15 roubles second-class, and for the other ports in proportion. The steamers will connect at Nagasaki and Shanghai with the main lines of steamers to Europe, America, and Australia, so that the Trans-Siberian Railway has opened a new outlet for all parts of the world. Port Dalny is rapidly becoming a place of commercial importance, and its population is increasing greatly. It is very mixed, but many Russians are now taking advantage of the quick communication with Europe, and are at the port in large numbers. The publication of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance created no sensation among the natives and Russian residents of place. It is stated that a branch of a Japan-China bank is about to be established, so it is evident that the Japanese mean to claim their share of whatever trade is going.—*Engineering*

THE TROUBLE IN LAOS.

The *Independence Tonkinoise* treats in a very blunt fashion the note on this subject that was recently issued to the Press in Paris by the last Minister of the Colonies. M. Decrais, it will be remembered, had no news of a rebellion in French Laos, but had simply been informed that a band of 1,500 Siamese rebels had crossed the Mekong and attacked Savannakhet, where they were repulsed. Our contemporary remarks that the Minister of the Colonies is as chary of giving information as the Government of Indo-China, and that he is hiding the truth. If there were absolutely nothing else, it continues, if there were no rising in French territory, why are the civil guards steadily being sent to Laos from Tonkin and Annam? Why are the two batteries of artillery taken away from Sontay? Is it for hygienic reasons that Savannakhet has been evacuated? Is it for reasons of economy that the boats of the Messageries Fluviales do not pass that post? The *Independence* complains bitterly because, it says, the attempt to hide the truth is a proof of distrust of the French Press and the French residents.

HONGKONG.

Mr. W. J. Tutchet has been appointed Acting Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department.

The Hongkong Regiment, we understand, leaves for India in September, and will be replaced by the 9th Gurkhas.

H.M.S. *Humber* arrived from Shanghai on the 13th inst., as also did the U.S. transport *Solace*. The Japanese cruiser *Chitose*, with our Coronation guests, left for Japan.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum last week were 183 non-Chinese and 78 Chinese to the former, and 31 non-Chinese and 1,516 Chinese to the latter institution.

On Tuesday last Mr. Geo. P. Lammert obtained \$20,000 on the sale of three houses in Ship Street, and \$53,000 by the sale of six houses in Des Voeux Road West. The purchasers in each case were Chinese.

Pending the appointment of consular officers for the republic of Cuba, Mr. W. A. Rublee, Consul-General in Hongkong for the United States, has been recognised as consular representative here of Cuba.

A Chak, a postman residing at 44, Ladder Street, has been committed to the Criminal Sessions on a charge of stealing a letter that arrived from Manila on the 8th inst. He was searched in presence of Mr. E. C. Lewis, Acting Postmaster-General, and the letter was found in his breast pocket.

The *London Gazette* announced last month that the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Charles Stewart Sharp, Esq., to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong, and that the King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Ernest Hamilton Sharp, Esq., to be one of His Majesty's Counsel for the Colony of Hongkong.

The following are the returns of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during July, as certified by the managers of the respective banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$ 3,047,230	1,600,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	19,223,390	5,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	447,292	150,000
Total	\$13,717,912	\$6,750,000

The telegram which we published on the 12th inst. regarding the piratical seizure by three Shanghai beachcombers of a pleasure pinnace and their ineffectual attempt to get away with the craft, reminds one of the unusual number of that undesirable fraternity that is at present to be encountered in Hongkong. Several complaints have reached us lately about the annoyance which these loafers are causing to pedestrians, householders, and shopkeepers by their persistent demands for alms. The general feeling among the public here seems to be that the beachcombers are welcome to take as many pinnaces as they like so long as they clear out of the Colony for good.

The heavy rain which set in on the 12th inst. caused the streets to be flooded in many parts of the town. Queen's Road, as is usual in such circumstances, was under a considerable depth of water at several points. Opposite Connaught House the street was impassable about tiffin time, and the hotel and neighbouring shops were flooded. The frontage-owners here have much cause to complain, as this is by no means the first time that their premises have suffered through the rain this season. Ice House Street, Zealand Street, and other hill roads were more or less damaged by the torrential flow of water, and several minor landslips occurred.

Messrs. Hughes & Hough on the 13th inst. sold by public auction for the Admiralty H.M. unprotected, composite gun-vessel *Swift* as she now lies in the Harbour. There was a large attendance at the sale, which took place on board. Bidding started at \$5,000 and was briskly carried to \$28,500, at which figure the vessel was knocked down to Messrs. Chu Woo. The *Swift* is 180 feet long, by 29 feet broad, and has a displacement of 756 tons. She is copper-sheathed, with engines by Rennie, two cylindrical tubular boilers and three wooden masts. The anchors, mooring-gear, boats and boats' gear were not sold. The Admiralty did not guarantee that she was fit for further sea service.

Shortly after 3 a.m. on the 13th inst. fire broke at 379, Queen's Road Central. The Brigade under Mr. D. Macdonald turned out as quickly as possible, but could not prevent the total destruction of the first, second, and third floors; the ground floor was only damaged by water, and the adjoining house, No. 377, sustained slight damage from the same source. No. 379 was occupied entirely by Chinese tradesmen, the first floor being rented jointly as a drug-store and watchmaking establishment, and the second and third floors as a photographic studio. The amount of the damage is unknown, but will probably be covered by the insurance, which totals \$9,900 between the three businesses, and is payable by the Fuk On and Chun On Companies.

The material of which many or nearly all of the roads in the Colony are constructed lends itself very much to the wearing action of a heavy downpour of rain, and after such weather as we have had of late it is not surprising to learn that disrepair is the order of things throughout the Colony, but particularly, the police report, in the city itself. Some roads are so badly cut up in the eastern districts as to make them dangerous for passengers at night. Caine Road in places shows the effects of the weather very plainly, and at the west end of Ripon Terrace a retaining wall has collapsed and made the roadway exceedingly unsafe in the dark. This is also the case between Ladder Street and West Terrace, where several old buildings are showing a tendency to instability; it is expected that collapses will ensue, and the occupants have been warned out while the necessary remedial measures are being conducted by the Public Works Department. In Austin Road, Kowloon, we are told that a retaining wall has shown indications of coming down, and has had to be shored up. The building in connection with this wall is a new one, having been finished about a year ago. The occupants here have also been cleared out. When the wall in question was being built, Mr. P. T. Crisp, Inspector of Buildings, summoned the contractor, a Chinaman, for doing the work badly. Mr. J. H. Kemp who heard the case, dismissed the summons, but the wall, which at that time was deemed to have been properly constructed, has now settled the question for itself by cracking and bulging. It was ever thus in Hongkong!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The French China commemorative medal will be given to all the sailors who took part in the expedition, and also to all civilians who defended the Peking Legations.

A most enjoyable picnic was given on the 11th inst. attended by the leading Portuguese in Macao, to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Carl, who are leaving shortly for Chefoo, to which port Mr. Carl has been transferred as commissioner. They will be very much missed in Macao where they are so very popular.

The *Siam Observer's* Battambang correspondent wrote on the 10th ult.:—I fear His Excellency the Governor has, unfortunately, been subjected of late to many petty annoyances, of the kind commonly called "pin-pricks," from the French Consulate. I trust we have heard the last of them, but whether they warrant serious notice or not, it is right that the public should know of these things if they are continued.

A St. Petersburg correspondent states that the Imperial authorities have granted permission for construction of a Buddhist house of prayer in the neighbourhood of the Tauris Gardens. The sacred vessels and fittings will be procured from Peking. It is believed in the Chinese Legation that the stone of the projected building will be laid by the newly-appointed Chinese Minister soon after he reaches the Russian capital.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News* wrote on the 31st July:—The return of Tientsin to the control of the Chinese is definitely fixed for the 15th August, I am informed, and arrangements are beginning to be made for concluding the transfer. In anticipation of this, small yellow flags are being sold on the streets of the city and it will be profusely decorated with them on that occasion, it is said. It will be a voluntary expression of the sentiment of the people, and probably very few, if any, shop or residence fronts will be without the yellow emblem of loyalty. There can be no doubt, I think, but that the great body of the Chinese are rejoicing at the prospect of coming under the government of their own officials again. Between the two classes—governed and governing—there will be a better understanding, and the former believe, at any rate, that they will receive better treatment than at the hands of the foreigner. At least they understand the treatment and prefer it.

General Linevitch contributes to a Russian service paper his impressions of the Japanese army, as he witnessed it engaged in the manoeuvres of 1901. He draws attention to the fact that a Japanese division is a unit composed of the three arms, having two brigades of infantry, each of two regiments, a regiment of cavalry, a regiment of artillery with six batteries, and a battalion of sappers with three companies. The theme of the operations was that a hostile division had landed in the extreme north of Japan, and was proceeding south with the intention of seizing Sendai. He describes the infantry as the best arm of the service and as giving a most favourable impression. It was impossible for him to examine the artillery closely owing to the fact that the construction of the gun is a close secret. The cavalry, according to Colonel Linevitch, are the worst arm of the service, the horses being very small, weak, and badly trained, while the men themselves had no idea of equitation. In general, the configuration of the country is not favourable to movements of large masses of troops, and renders the evolution of artillery and cavalry almost impossible.

Details of Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the petition of the inhabitants of Labuan, the outlines of which we have already received telegraphically, are brought by the French mail. Mr. Chamberlain states that, after consulting the company, and hearing the Governor's observations on the petition, he has requested the company to inform the petitioners that he does not see sufficient grounds, at the present time, for complying with the request that Labuan should be removed from the administration of the company. He is not prepared to interfere with the discretion of the company in regard to the taxes complained of, or to advise His Majesty to disallow the ordinances referred to. The alien police—namely, the Sikhs—are such as are employed in other colonies besides Labuan. He fully agrees that schools should, if possible, be established in Labuan as elsewhere, and he is inviting the directors of the company to give the matter their attention. He is also consulting them as to the administration of justice. He understands that the Governor of Labuan does not consider the administration of the company to be extravagant, or its officials to be too numerous, and the interest of the company would appear to tend in the opposite direction.

The *Shanghai Mercury* writes:—"The native authorities have, we presume, awakened to the urgency of taking active steps towards the suppression of the unwelcome visitor cholera in their midst. At all events various parts of the settlement and practically all the city are emblazoned with fiery red placards, instructing the populace what they shall eat, and what they shall not, unless they wish to shuffle off this mortal coil post haste. It is hoped they will be in some way effective, and not so much waste paper spoiling architecture. One thing is certain, none can plead 'I did not see.' They hit you 100 yards off." The same paper says:—"A gruesome reminder of the terrible mortality prevailing among the native population just now is furnished for those whose business or pleasure takes them a short distance into the country, by the number of new coffins which are daily being deposited in the fields. Especially of the Hongkew district is this assertion true."

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1901-2 lbs.	1900-1 lbs.
Shanghai	5,853,268	4,187,290
Amoy and Formosa.....	—	—
Foochow	—	—
Canton	—	—
	5,853,268	4,187,290

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1901-02	1900-01
Shanghai	8,112,588	3,463,787
Amoy and Formosa.....	—	—
Foochow	—	—
	8,112,588	3,463,787

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1900-1 lbs.	1899-00 lbs.
Yokohama	11,535,747	13,240,755
Kobe	6,476,448	6,498,079
Hioogo	—	—
	18,012,195	19,738,834

SILK.

CANTON, 31st June.—Re-reels.—Have been in improved demand for America and 200 bales have found buyers at \$710/695 for No. 1, according to chop. Filatures.—An active enquiry has continued to rule for Europe; finest sizes commanding full prices owing to their extreme scarcity. Medium and full sizes on the other hand show a decline of \$10/20 per picul. Settlements include: Wing Wo Lun 9/11 \$830, Cheong Kee 9/11 \$875, Kwong Ho, King Lun Tai 10/12 \$860, Kwong King Cheong, Po King Wo 10/12 \$855/850, Kum Lun Tai 13/15 \$857½, Sun Yue Lun 11/13, 13/15 \$835, Yu King Lun 11/13 \$835, Kwong Ho 13/15 \$825, Kwong Lun Hing 13/15 \$820, Yu Yee Cheong 18/22 \$730, Yee Woo Cheong 18/12 \$720. "Market" Filatures have sold largely at \$740 in Best 3rd Class and \$725 in Good 3rd Class, average for 11/13, 13/15. Short-reels.—Some 400 bales have been done for America, mostly in good chops, including: Miu King Lun, Kum Lun Tai 14/16 \$865, Hau Kin Sing, Kwong Wo Hing, King Shing's "Gold Dragon" 14/16 \$850, Cheong Sing 14/16 \$840, King Shing's "Gold Lion" 14/16 \$830, Koun King 14/16 \$810, King Wo Cheong 14/16 \$80½. Waste.—Prices of all classes have continued to advance daily in the producing centres under the influence of small supply and active native speculation. Local dealers have no stocks on hand and being moreover heavily engaged for forward autumn contracts, they refuse for the present to talk of further business at scarcely any price.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1900-1901 bales.	1899-00 bales.
Shanghai	—	—
Yokohama	27,013	31,449
	27,013	31,449

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1900-1901 bales.	1899-00 bales.
Shanghai	—	—
Yokohama	44,896	35,148
	44,896	35,148

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 15th August.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 15th August.—The tone of the market has improved and the prices are consequently declining:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White.....	\$8.15 to \$8.20	pcl.
do. " 2, White.....	6.65 to 6.70	"
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ...	6.10 to 6.15	"
do. " 2, Brown ...	5.90 to 5.95	"
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	8.05 to 8.10	"
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	6.60 to 6.65	"
do. " 1, Brown ...	5.80 to 5.85	"
do. " 2, Brown ...	5.65 to 5.70	"
Foochow Sugar Candy.....	12.05 to 12.10	"
Shekloong "	9.85 to 9.70	"

RICE.

HONGKONG, 15th August.—The upward tendency continues, market being brisk:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	\$3.10 to 3.15	
" Round, Good quality	4.10 to 4.10	
" Long	4.20 to 4.25	
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	3.25 to 3.30	
" Garden, " No. 1	3.70 to 3.75	
" White.....	4.25 to 4.30	
" Fine Cargo	4.45 to 4.50	

COALS.

HONGKONG, 15th August.—No business. Market very quiet.

Cardiff.....	\$18.50 to 19.00, ship, nominal
Australian \$11.00 nominal	
Yubari Lump ...	\$12.00 to 12.50 ex godown nominal
Miki Lump.....	\$10.00 ex ship, nominal
Moji Lump	\$7.00 to \$9.50 ex ship, quiet
Hongay double	10.50 ex godown
Hongay Lump.....	8.50 ex ship
Hongay Dust	6.00 "
Briquettes	16.00 "

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 15th August.—At a slight reduction, small business done. Stock, about 4,000 bales.

Bombay.....	21.50 to 23.50 picul,
Bengal (New), Rangoon, }	23.00 to 26.00 "
and Dacca,	
Shanghai and Japanese, .	28.00 to 29.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo, ...	28.00 to 29.00 "
Sale: 350 bales.	

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 15th August:—"The past fortnight exhibits a considerable decrease in the volume of business compared with the previous one; but this has been expected, as the whole country is now busily engaged in planting new rice. As soon as harvesting is completed we look for a return of the annual Mid-Summer demand towards the turn of the month. The recent heavy rains, however, are reported to have brought on exten-

sive floods in the interior and serious fears are entertained about the safety of the new rice crop which will more or less affect business. Meanwhile the Bombay and Shanghai market are continuing strong and steady, and although anxious to push business, holders are by no means inclined to entertain lower offers. Heavy arrivals have taken place during the interval, but the market was well able to withstand the addition to our stock, as the quantity on hand was reduced to a very small compass and more than one third of the importations comprise contract goods. We close quiet but steady with no material alteration in prices.

Local Manufacture.—Local mill quotations are maintained at \$98 for No. 10s. and \$100½ for No. 12s., at which sales of about 400 bales have transpired.

Japanese Yarns are firmer all round owing to a sustained demand and lessening stocks, and about 1,000 bales No. 16s. and No. 20s. are reported to have changed hands, say No. 16s. Yellow Joss at \$116½ to \$117 and Asahi at \$120. No. 20s. Miike at \$124, Settsu and Hirano at \$125, and Kanegafuchi at \$126½; market closing strong.

Raw Cotton.—The market for Indian staple has continued to drag in sympathy with the decline on the other side and only a small business has been put through, say 454 bales Bengal at from \$23 to \$26½, leaving a stock of 4,000 bales on the market. There is still nothing doing in China descriptions, but as the new crop is reported to be full and abundant we may shortly expect a brisk resumption of business therein. Quotations are: Bengal \$22 to \$26½, China \$27 to \$30.

Exchange on India shows little or no fluctuation and closes steady to-day at Rs. 130 for T/T and Rs. 130½ for Post. On Shanghai 74 and on Yokohama 18½ per cent. premium.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ending the 31st ultimo, viz.:—

Indian:—Total sales 3,671 bales, comprising 300 bales of No. 6s., 1,641 bales No. 10s., 250 bales No. 12s., 200 bales No. 16s. and 1,280 bales No. 20s.; prices showing an appreciation of half to one Tael and market closing steady. The unsold stock was estimated at 43,000 bales.

Japanese.—In small demand at or about previous rates, sales amounting only to 700 bales on the basis of Tls. 86 to 92 for No. 16s. and Tls. 91 to 95½ for No. 20s.; market closing firm.

Local.—Demand has entirely subsided; no sales from first hands, who find yarn very difficult to move, and market closing weak.

METALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SHANGHAI, 30th July.—From Messrs. Alex Bielfeld and Co.'s report of 1st August, 1902.—In metals locally, conditions have been exceptionally bad, so much so indeed that the local dealers have entered into an agreement not to import or order any goods for two months in the hope that as present stocks are worked off the price may be bettered.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 15th August.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—*Bombay Yarn*: 50 bales No. 8 at \$92.50, 1,550 bales No. 10 at \$91.50 to \$101.50, 900 bales No. 12 at \$95.50 to \$101, 200 bales No. 16 at \$109 to \$119, 900 bales No. 20 at \$117 to \$123.50. *White Shirtings*: 500 pieces Blue Dragon at \$6.50. *Drill*: 225 pieces 16 lbs. Stag at \$6.90.

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$86.00 to \$129.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00
	per piece.
COTTON PIECE GOODS—	
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.20 to 2.25
7 lbs.	2.30 to 2.50
8.4 lbs.	3.10 to 3.75
9 to 10 lbs.	3.80 to 5.00
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.55 to 2.90
58 to 60 "	3.20 to 3.40
64 to 66 "	4.50 to 5.30
Fine.....	5.35 to 7.80
Book-folds	4.50 to 7.00
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.75 to 1.40
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.85 to 2.10
7lbs. (32 "), "	2.15 to 2.45
6lbs. (32 "), Mexs.	2.20 to 2.35
7lbs. (32 "), "	2.95 to 3.50
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	3.15 to 3.75
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ to 14 lbs.	4.20 to 6.90

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirts—1½ to 5 lbs. 1.65 to 5.50

DAMASKS—

Chintzes—Assorted 0.08 to 0.20
Velvets—Black, 22 in. 0.28 to 0.75
Velveteens—18 in. 0.23 to 0.30

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.30 to 3.00

WOOLLENS—

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops 0.65 to 2.00
German 1.25 to 3.00
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths 1.25 to 3.00

Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs. 6.50 to 8.50

Assorted 6.60 to 8.65

Camlets—Assorted 12.00 to 32.00

Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches Assorted 12.00 to 16.00

Orleans—Plain 8.00 to 9.50

Blankets—8 to 12 lbs. 4.00 to 9.00

METALS—

Iron—Nail Rod 4.55 to —

Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng. 4.50 to —

Swedish Bar 4.60 to —

Small Round Rod 5.00 to —

Hoop ½ to 1½ in. 6.00 to —

Wire, 16/25, 9.25 to —

Old Wire Rope 3.00 to —

Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop 8.10 to —

Australian 8.10 to —

Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/20 oz. 41.00 to —

Vivian's 14/20 oz. 41.00 to —

Elliot's 14/20 oz. 41.00 to —

Composition Nails 61.00 to —

Japan Copper, Slabs 39.00 to —

Tin 83.50 to —

Tin-Plates 8.60 to —

Steel ½ to ¾ 6.50 to —

SUNDRIES—

Quicksilver 180.00 to —

Window Glass 5.75 to —

Kerosene Oil 2.05 to —

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 15th August.—There has been more general enquiry in our market during the interval under review, and some of our principal stocks have improved in marketable value. Business, however, continues restricted, owing to the disinclination of holders to sell, except under pressure.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled quiet during the greater part of the week, and sales at \$602½ and \$605 are reported. At the close, shares can be obtained at \$610, with some buyers at \$607½. London is unchanged at £63. Nationals can be procured at \$27.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions continue in request at \$390. China Traders are reported sold at \$57 and are wanted. North Chinas have been placed at Tls. 1872½. Yangtszes continue on offer at \$130. Cantons have sold and are in further request at \$160.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs are wanted at \$330. Chinas are unchanged at \$81, buyers.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have sold at \$37, and are now offering at \$36½. Indo-Chinas continue steady with buyers at \$87. China and Manilas can be procured at \$32½; and Douglasses at \$43½. Shell Transports have again changed hands at £1. 12s. 6d. Star Ferries are procurable at quotations.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have improved, and sales at \$105, \$106 and \$107 are reported, the market closing with buyers at \$106. Luzons have dropped to \$15 with sales.

MINING.—Jelebus have improved to \$1 buyers. Raubs are weaker with sellers at \$7. Punjoms and Charbonnages are unchanged.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have sold at gradually rising rates to \$205, at which more shares can be placed. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have sold at \$89 and are in further request. New Amoy Docks continue in demand at \$36.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Land Investments have been done at \$168, 169 and \$170 and are in demand at \$169. Kowloon Lands and West Points are unchanged. Humphreys Estates have sold at \$11½. Hongkong Hotels are quiet at \$135 with sellers, and Oriente Hotels at \$45 sellers.

COTTON MILLS.—There are no changes to report under this head.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have sold at \$2½ and can be placed at this figure. China Borneos have changed hands at the reduced rate of \$19. Fenwicks have sold at \$48. China Providents have again been done at \$10. Watkins have improved to \$7 buyers. Tobacco Trusts are offering at \$45.

MEMOS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, ordinary half-yearly meeting tomorrow, 16th instant. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., ordinary half-yearly meeting on the 18th instant.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$610, sellers (London, £63.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares	£8	\$27, sellers
B. Shares	£8	\$27, sellers
Found. Shares	£1	\$10, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	\$1, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$22, buyers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd.	\$15	\$19, sales
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$15, sellers
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$10, sales & sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$106, buyers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited	\$500	\$500, nominal.
Philippine Tobacco Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$45, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 41, buyers
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 35, sellers
Lao Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 42, buyers
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 150.
Hongkong	\$100	\$17½, sellers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$12, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$48, sales
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$20½, sales & buyers
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$40.
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$5	\$61, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$340.
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$10.
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$135, sellers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$240, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$89, sales & buyers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$145.
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$205, buyers
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$160, sales & buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$81, buyers
China Traders	\$25	\$57, sales & buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$330, buyers
North China	\$25	Tls. 187½, sales
Straits	\$20	nominal.
Union	\$50	\$390, buyers
Yangtsze	\$60	\$130, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$169, buyers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$11½, sales
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$30, sellers
West Point Building	\$50	\$51½, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$15, sales
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$20, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$550.
Jelebu	\$5	\$1, buyers
Punjom	\$10	\$4, sellers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$11, sellers
Raubs	18	\$7, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$61	\$36, buyers
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$50	\$45, sellers
Powell, Ltd.	\$10	\$8½, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$55.
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$32½, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$5	nominal
H., Canton and M.	\$50	\$43½, sellers
Indo-China S. N.	\$15	\$36½, sellers
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	\$10	\$87, buyers
Star Ferry	\$1	£1. 12s. 6d., sales
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$10	\$20½, sellers
United Asbestos	\$5	\$11, sellers
De	\$4	nominal.
Universal Trading Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$8.20.
Watkins Ltd.	\$5	\$155, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$21, sellers
	\$10	\$7, buyers
	\$10	\$14½, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH Brokers.

MANILA, 4th August (from Messrs. W. A. Fitton & Co.'s Monthly Report).—Our last circular (No. 32) was dated 7th ultimo, since issue of which we have no important business to report. Transactions have taken place in stock of American Bank, Maritima, and Banco Espanol-Filipino, but no sales of any consideration are reported. Demand. We can only confirm what we advised in our circular No. 32; business is dead. New Coal Company. Prospectus of the Philippine Coal Mining and Development Co., Limited, is before the public, with a total stock of \$1,500,000 gold, divided into 30,000 shares of \$50 each. The Direct rate (a strong one, we may mention) ask for subscriptions for \$1,000,000 gold, as \$500,000 gold is advertised as having been already applied for. Reports are old, and we are compelled to mention that no European or American expert testimony is available, although this is the same company which was unsuccessfully placed before investors in January, 1898, when capital asked was only \$1,600,000 Hongkong currency (then about \$1,500,000 Manila currency). There is no doubt whatever that good coal exists in quantity where these Cebu mines are situated, but being some 18 miles from the seaboard, considerable cash will have to be expended in a railroad; we would have liked to see on the abridged prospectus reports of a more recent year than 1897. We have no desire to discourage enterprise, and are anxious that the coal deposits in the Philippines should be thoroughly developed, but consider capitalisation of this particular company too high. The Batan mines, reported in our circular No. 31, were put on the market at \$1,000,000 Mexican only, and, we hear, have been successfully floated. Meetings. During past month the following meetings were held: Banco Espanol-Filipino, on working for 6 months ended 30th June last, declared a dividend of 6 per cent. and carried \$30,000 to Reserve Fund, making latter \$340,000; this bank is in a sound position and the stock well worth attention of investors. Manila Investment Co., on working for 12 months ended 30th April last, shows a loss of \$21,090.81 which is anything but satisfactory; a much better result was expected. Philippine Tobacco Trust Co., during same period made a profit of \$16,569.34; one or two of the concerns amalgamated have not turned out so satisfactorily as anticipated, so that showing is on the whole not as bad as it might have been. We notice Directors' fees in this company (also the Manila Investment Co.) have been paid; we understood Directors of both concerns were to receive no fees until shareholders had been paid a dividend of 7 per cent. and have no information that the Articles of Association had been amended; possibly the extra heavy work entailed on the Directors has been considered. Maritima hold their half-yearly meeting during current month; we understand they will pay their usual 10 per cent. dividend on the 6 months' working. General. We are compelled to take a pessimistical view of business prospects here; until what we pointed out in our circular No. 31 comes to pass, and politicians at home leave in a great measure the affairs of these Islands to the local government, we cannot hope for much relief. Money is tight, and investors are scared of the situation; we will make no comparisons, simply mentioning that capitalists are scarcely likely to turn their attention to the Philippines so long as existing state of affairs continues; their money is much safer in America and Europe. It is tantalising to see present condition of business when the remedy is so simple.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—Telemachus (str.), Bengloe (str.), Tamba Maru (str.).

FOR LONDON.—Ballarat (str.), Tamba Maru (str.), Bengloe (str.), Jason (str.), Telemachus (str.), Canton (str.), Glenturret (str.), Antenor (str.), Dardanus (str.), Diomed (str.).

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Pyrrhus (str.).

FOR MARSEILLES.—Canton (str.), Tamba Maru (str.), Polynesian (str.).

FOR BREMEN.—Bayern (str.), C. Ferd Lacisz (str.).

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Bamberg (str.), C. Ferd Lacisz (str.), Freiburg (str.), Konigsberg (str.), Silvia (str.).

FOR TRIESTE.—China (str.).

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Iyo Maru (str.), Riojun Maru (str.), Hyades (str.).

FOR VANCOUVER.—Empress of India (str.), Tartar (str.).

FOR NEW YORK.—Glenroy (str.), Atholl (str.), Asama (str.), Seneca (str.).

FOR PORTLAND (OR.).—Indrapura (str.).

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Kasuga Maru (str.), Tsinan (str.).

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 15th August.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.87
Bank Bills, on demand	1.81 ³ / ₄
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1.82 ¹ / ₂
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.91 ¹ / ₂
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1.71 ¹ / ₂
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1.91 ¹ / ₂
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.17 ¹ / ₂
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.21 ¹ / ₂
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	1.77 ¹ / ₂
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	42 ¹ / ₂
Credits, 60 days' sight	43 ¹ / ₂
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	130
Bank, on demand	130 ¹ / ₂
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	130
Bank, on demand	130 ¹ / ₂
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	74
Private, 30 days' sight	74 ¹ / ₂
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	18 ¹ / ₂ p.c.m.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	1 p.c. pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	1 p.c. pm.
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	1.43
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	
ON SAIGON.—On demand	
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	
BAR SILVER per oz.	

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 15th August.—Our freight market remains quiet. From Saigon to Hongkong, 16¹/₂ cents per picul for prompt medium sized cargoes; to Philippines, 25 cents; to one port north coast Java, 25 cents per picul. From Java to Hongkong, 25 cents per picul last, for wet sugar. From Bangkok to Hongkong, 25 and 19 cents per picul. Newchwang to Canton, 23 cents per picul. From Moji to Hongkong, \$1.4-\$1.50 per ton for prompt loading; to Singapore, \$2 nominal. The following are the settlements:—

A China S. N. Co.'s steamer, Newchwang to Canton, 23 cents per picul.
Bygdo—Norwegian steamer, 771 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 23 cents per picul.
Deramore—Norwegian steamer, 1,479 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.50 per ton.
Benlarig—British steamer, 1,453 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.40 per ton.
Petrarch—German steamer, 1,252 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 14 cents per picul.
Doris—Norwegian steamer, 965 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 14 cents per picul.
Else—German steamer, 903 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 cents option, Amoy, 26 cents per picul.
Shantung—German steamer, 1,000 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.
Decima—German steamer, 794 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 16¹/₂ cents per picul.
Independent—German steamer, 1,040 tons, Saigon to Cebu (22,000 piculs), 27 cents per picul.
Nanyang—German steamer, 1,060 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 25 cents per picul.
Taiyu—German steamer, 1,065 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 25 cents per picul.
Prosper—Norwegian steamer, 788 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 25 cents per picul.
Sleipner—Norwegian steamer, 860 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 24 cents per picul.
Prima—Norwegian steamer, 761 tons, Iloilo to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul.
Oslo—Norwegian steamer, 777 tons, Iloilo to Yokohama, 32 cents per picul.
Amoy—German steamer, 732 tons, Cebu to Hongkong, 25 cents per picul.
Amara—British steamer, 1,566 tons, two ports north coast Java to Hongkong (30,000 piculs), 25 cents per picul.
Elita Nossack—German steamer, 1,161 tons, three ports north coast Java to Hongkong, 25 cents per picul.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

August—

10. Anping Maru, Jap. str., from Coast Ports.
10. Deuteros, German str., from Saigon.
10. Tsintau, German str., from Kobsichang.
11. Changchow, British str., from Sourabaya.
11. D. de Larringa, British str., from Sydney.
11. Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
11. Hangchow, British str., from Swatow.
11. Indrapura, British str., from Shanghai.
11. Keongwai, German str., from Bangkok.
11. Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.
12. Ambria, German str., from Shanghai.
12. Amigo, German str., from Saigon.
12. Auping, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
12. Bygdo, Norwegian str., from Canton.
12. Laisang, British str., from Calcutta.
12. Loyal, German str., from Bangkok.
12. Woosung, British str., from Shanghai.
13. Australia, British str., from Yokohama.
13. Awa Maru, Japanese str., from Antwerp.
13. Bamberg, German str., from Hamburg.
13. Binh-Thuan, French str., from Saigon.
13. Emma Luyken, Ger. str., from Singapore.
13. Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
13. Humber British storeship, from Shanghai.
13. Solace, Amr. trspt., from Shanghai.
14. Arnold Luyken, German str., from Saigon.
14. Chowfa, German str., from Bangkok.
14. Eros, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
14. Heatheraig, British str., from Weihaiwei.
14. Kagoshima Maru, Jap. str., from Bombay.
14. Prometheus, British str., from Liverpool.
14. Taisang, British str., from Shanghai.
14. Taishan, British str., from Swatow.
14. Yiksang, British str., from Moji.
15. Ballarat, British str., from Shanghai.
15. China, Austrian str., from Yokohama.
15. Daijin Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.
15. Diamante, British str., from Manila.
15. Glenturret, British str., from Shanghai.
15. Hailong, British str., from Swatow.
15. Hoihao, French str., from Haiphong.
15. Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
15. Pirramatta, British str., from Bombay.
15. Thea, German str., from Chefoo.
15. Whampoa, British str., from Shanghai.

August—

DEPARTURES.

10. Kweiyang, British str., for Tientsin.
10. Pentakota, British trspt., for Calcutta.
11. Idzumi Maru, Japanese str., for Bombay.
11. Kaga Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle.
11. Taiwan, British str., for Amoy.
11. Tonkin, French str., for Shanghai.
11. Yarra, French str., for Europe.
12. Ariake Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchinotzu.
12. Ceylon, British str., for Shanghai.
12. Chelydra, British str., for Nagasaki.
12. Chwushan, British str., for Singapore.
12. Hailong, British str., for Swatow.
12. Haiphong, French str., for Haiphong.
12. Hangseng, British str., for Shanghai.
12. Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.
12. Hongmoh, British str., for Amoy.
12. Independent, German str., for Saigon.
12. Irene, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
12. Isola di Capri, Italian str., for Bombay.
12. Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.
12. Michael Jensen, German str., for Hoihow.
12. Perla, British str., for Manila.
13. Anping, Chinese str., for Canton.
13. Chitose, Japanese cruiser, for Japan.
13. Hupeh, British str., for Shanghai.
13. Loosok, German str., for Bangkok.
13. M. Rickmers, German str., for Shanghai.
13. Mausang, British str., for Sandakan.
14. Ambria, German str., for Hamburg.
14. Anping Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
14. China, American str., for San Francisco.
14. Glenesk, British str., for Shanghai.
14. Hailan, French str., for Kwangchauwan.
14. Hangchow, British str., for Chefoo.
14. Namsang, British str., for Calcutta.
14. Prosper, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
14. Telemachus, British str., for Swatow.
14. Triumph, German str., for Haiphong.
15. Awa Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
15. Bygdo, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.
15. Duke of Fife, British str., for Tacoma.
15. Keongwai, German str., for Bangkok.
15. Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
15. Machew, German str., for Bangkok.
15. Pronto, Norwegian str., for Hoihow.
15. Solace, American trspt., for Manila.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Glenesk*, from London, &c, Mr. Rawson.
 Per *Ceylon*, for Hongkong, from London, Capt. S. O. Boyd, Messrs. H. D. Townshead and E. J. Tucker; from Singapore, Mr. Henry Norman.

Per *Tonkin*, from Marseilles, for Hongkong, Mrs. Patell and four children, Rev. Father F. Beal, Capt. J. C. Hewett, Messrs. Hito and Ruttonjee and family.

Per *Yarra*, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Allardyce and infant, Mrs. de Souza, Messrs. Boutinon, Ellis Kadoorie, H. E. M. Cormock and Aquino; for Saigon, from Yokohama, Mr. Barbogolata; from Shanghai, Sister P. de Richon; for Singapore from Yokohama, Mr. Mohamed Ali; from Kobe, Mr. T. Shibuya; from Shanghai, Mrs. Safira, Messrs. J. B. Blem, R. Wamink, J. Bakker, J. L. Velders and H. Steel; for Colombo, from Shanghai, Mr. Mazurskie; for Bombay, from Yokohama, Mr. Abdool Kui; Flore; for Marseilles, from Nagasaki, Messrs. Miorcer, Micquet, Leblont, Henry, Cannellas, P. Louis T. Joseph, Le D. Yves, Bique Ferdinand, Blouch Jean and H. Goldenstein; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. M. ss Trouillet, Miss Spinks, Messrs. Semichon, de S. Mauris Montbarrey, Merrier, Leveque, Wibratte, Durand, de Fayole, Peep, Grizon, Barbazat, Barella, Laure, J. A. Canning, Caurat, Touner, Charussereau, Galzin, Fournier, Pouthier, Hongy, Gadans, Berki, S. Berki, Krekars, Howath, Baez, Alat, Nesari, Pouliquen and Fabre.

Per *Haiching*, from Coast Ports, Messrs. Marshall and Stocking.

Per *Awa Maru*, from London, &c, for Hongkong, Messrs. O. L. Kiemanda, E. F. Stovell, D. Abbey, A. C. Franklin, J. W. Skellern, J. Boxter, J. Haskyn, A. McKachnie, David J. Ryder, J. H. McLaren, D. Hoskins, Cooper, D. Larnach, R. F. Morrison, West ke, A. W. Crawford and W. Edward; for Kobe, Messrs. Robert Schwabacher and J. Shelton, Mr. and Mrs. Kawakami, Capt. T. Imaidzumi, Messrs. Okamura, Haga, Asai and Yasumi.

DEPARTED.

Per *Bingo Maru*, for London, &c, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hughes and infant, Mrs. F. M. Carrall and child, Misses F. G. K. and M. Carrall, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Terry, Mrs. C. H. Forbes, Mrs. G. A. Kynock and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Levett, Mr. and Mrs. E. Brauner, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Moosdeen and child, Miss Moosdeen, Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. Chapman, Rev. M. Fernandez, Messrs. Thos. S. Thompson, Classerian, K. Shiehiri, F. Boyd, W. Kock, Allen, A. Williams, A. Polites, C. Boulteley, A. Knox, H. Gannaway, W. E. Morris and A. Mason.

Per *Rosetta Maru*, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Atkieson, Mrs. F. I. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Tison and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Komeya, Mrs. S. Yamanouchi, Mr. and Mrs. Ota, Mrs. K. Kawanaka, Misses M. Adison, Celestino, C. Tuason, P. Barrieto and L. Gounz, Messrs. H. A. George, J. E. Corley, F. W. Keith, G. W. Hatchison, Lue Ilcoao, R. N. Morce, K. Fukushima, N. Inouye, S. Shingai, U. Ogimori, Y. Nishigaki, S. Kuroda, M. Ghunshamdass and H. Hamasaki.

Per *Kaga Maru*, for Seattle, &c, Dr. and Master Keogh, Messrs. F. Wilson, A. S. Hay, A. W. Grant, K. Makamura, H. Norman, R. G. Idmann, J. J. Connell and Wm. Rawson.

Per *China*, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Carl, Capt. J. Farrow, Messrs. C. Georg, B. E. Hanson, F. Howard, Hoppel, S. Antonio and E. Peterson; for Nagasaki, Mr. K. T. Williams; for Kobe, Miss M. Reid; for Yokohama, H. E. and Mrs. Phya Raja and four children and Mrs. Marshall; for San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. L. Porter, Col. Woodruff, U.S.A., Mrs. and Miss Woodruff, Dr. J. Wilson, Misses J. and M. Wilson, Messrs. L. R. Tuttle and B. Joseph; for Vancouver, Mr. H. Matheson; for Liverpool, Mr. J. Fogg; for London, Mr. J. J. O Neil.

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